THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LVI, No. 6 New York, February 9, 1918 Whole Number 1451

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS IN KAISERLAND

WE MUST NOT EXAGGERATE, of course, the reports of strikes, peace parades, and even peace riots that are filtering out through the stone-wall censorship established by the beneficent Kaisers of *Mitteleuropa* over their happy peoples, but when audiences in Germany drown out "Deutschland über Alles" by roaring the "Marseillaise," with its wild call "to arms" against "tyrants" who "lash and goad us," outsiders can hardly be blamed for suspecting that something is stirring. When the Fatherland party tried to hold a meeting in Frankfort in January to elucidate their plan to extend the Fatherland over all neighboring territory (at the expense of the lives of the fathers and brothers of the people in the audience) the said audience burst into shouts of "Peace and freedom!" started the "Marseillaise," and, according to *Vorwärts*, poured through the streets "like an avalanche," while the populace in the windows greeted them with waving handkerchiefs and shouts of encouragement, and smashed the windows of the local annexationist newspaper. That is as far as the smashing has gone to date, unless the censors are hiding something. Similar demonstrations against the Government's imperialistic war-aims in various German cities, together with the great strike of last week in Berlin, are regarded by editorial observers on this side as echoes of the revolt which has been seething in Austria-Hungary since the hitch in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. As the St. Louis *Star* sees it, "Petrograd has infected Vienna, and Vienna is infecting Berlin." Nor has Turkey proved immune to the Bolshevik virus, if we may believe the stories of wholesale desertions among the Turkish troops. The German imperialists, we are told, are alarmed by these fruits of the Bolshevik propaganda, and fear that the people are awakening to the fact that the Central Powers can not win the war.

Demanding peace and bread and the abolition of militaristic regulations in the factories, more than a million workers in Austria-Hungary are said to have laid down their tools, and altho most of these strikers returned to work, persistent rumors of new outbreaks in the Dual Monarchy continue to reach us by way of Switzerland, Holland, and Russia, and many observers see in this popular turmoil a condition somewhat analogous to that which marked the beginning of the end of autocracy in Russia. Like the German strikers, the Austrian rioters are opposed to a war of annexation, and on this point the Austrian Government, speaking through Count Czernin, seems to have surrendered to them. Rumors of an actual revolution in Vienna, which reached us by way of Petrograd, were not confirmed, but official information received by our State Department last week made it clear, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, that "the people of Austria-Hungary were in such a plight that efforts were being made by some in defiance of the Government to bring about the end of the war." From Petrograd a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* reports that "news from the Austrian fronts from several sources shows that lack of discipline is increasing, officers are disobeyed, disorder is occurring behind the lines, and the soldiers are demanding peace." Bolshevik advices corroborate these statements and add that the German soldiers also are showing discontent. And in a Petrograd dispatch dated January 26, we read:

> "The Bolshevik newspapers to-day report that great demonstrations are taking place all over Austria-Hungary. Workmen's and soldiers' organizations have been formed at Vienna and Budapest. A big strike has begun at Warsaw.
>
> "The Socialist congress at Warsaw has resolved to organize a revolutionary Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies."

These Austrian strikes, according to a Vienna dispatch printed in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, were started by a workman named Schorefelder, who induced a couple of hundred of his comrades at the Daimler Motor Works, in Wiener-Neustadt, thirteen miles south of Vienna, to walk out. His example found such ready response that for several days all the munition factories were forced to close, shops were shut, and the printing of newspapers in Vienna was suspended. "Hunger marches," we are told, were organized in the capital, and strikes and demonstrations for peace and food quickly spread throughout the Empire. Another significant fact about these demonstrations, if reports are true, is that the Austrian strikers are openly and outspokenly anti-German. Nothing has had such a bad effect upon the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany as the bearing of the Fatherland party, the party of the junkers and the militarists, says a Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who adds:

> "It is true that the strike movement (at Vienna and other

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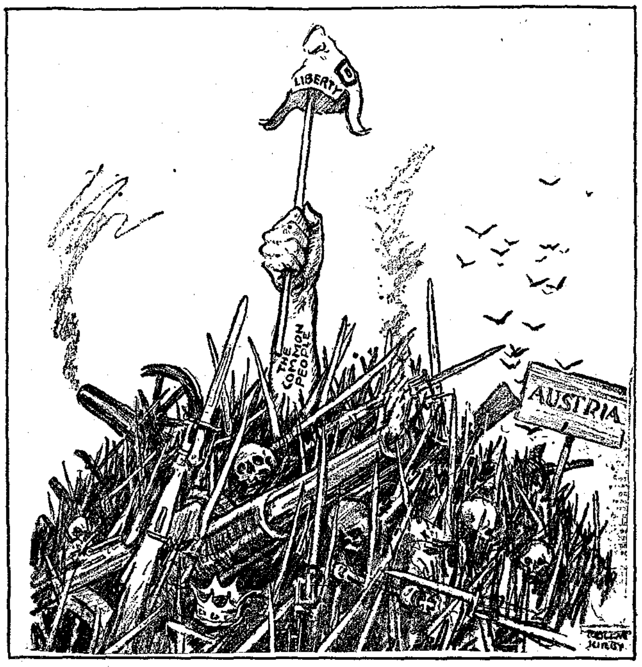
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

cities throughout Austria) arose through the reduction of the flour ration, but it has now assumed a political character. It demands speedy peace with Russia, and has grown too strong to be stemmed by force."

Austria has also declared her readiness to conclude a separate peace with Russia, independently of Germany, and to accept the Russian democratic program, with the exception of self-determination of nations, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company which reaches us by way of London.



COMING THROUGH.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In Slav and Hungarian circles in New York some observers see in Austria's uprisings, with rioting in Vienna, unrest in Budapest, and revolt in Prague, the beginning of a movement that may sweep Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey from the Central Alliance and ring the death-knell of the Kaiser's *Mitteleuropa* dream. Thus Eugene H. Newald, leader of the Hungarian Federation of Socialists, says that the demonstrations represent a workingman's revolt that is general also in the Army and that will result in "a series of republics, the acceptance of the Bolshevik peace terms, and a coalition government." "If the present uprising is suppress, it will be for only a short time," declares B. S. Sregr, editor of *Hlas Lidu*, a New York Hungarian daily; and he continues:

"Even if the German elements should desert the revolutionary movement, the Bohemians, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, and Jugo-Slavs would continue it themselves. Never in the history of Austria have the Slavic elements been in a position to cooperate so thoroughly as now."

"Lack of food, Bolshevik propaganda, and hatred of Prussian greed, are the factors which have brought the people to the point of revolt," remarks Zador Szabados, editor of *Elore*, another Hungarian daily. And Alexander Debski, editor of the New York *Polish Daily Telegram*, declares that—

"The force of the revolution will only be increased if Germany tries to interfere with it. In such a case it is certain that all the Austrian armies, even the German-Austrians, will line up with the revolutionists."

"Seven-eighths of the people of Austria-Hungary are ambitious to throw off the Pan-German yoke," declares Frank Zotti, editor of the New York *Narodin List*, a Croatian daily.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, our former Ambassador to Vienna, while inclined to discount reports of Austrian uprisings reaching us by way of Petrograd, had this to say to a representative of the New York *Sun:*

"Every person in Austria-Hungary is heartily tired of the war, and for more than two years the scarcity of food has reduced all classes, high and low, to a condition bordering upon starvation.

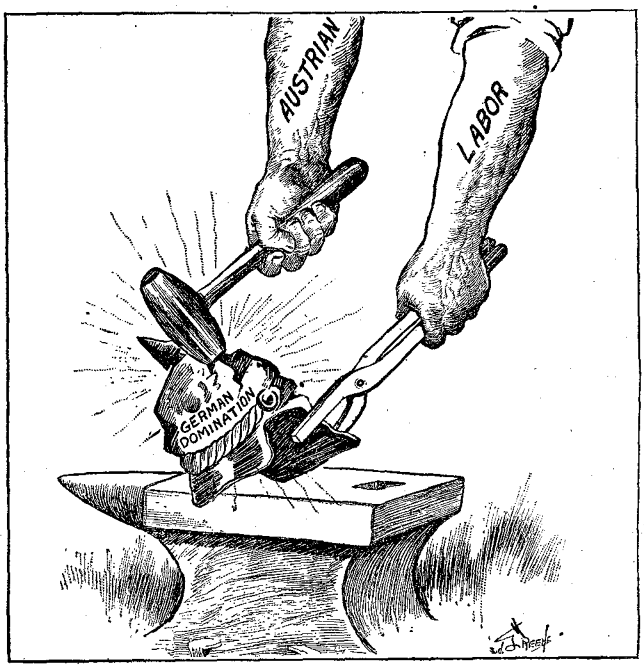
"This much may be safely said, that if Austria-Hungary falls down, Bulgaria and Turkey will retire from the Central-Power Alliance, which will knock the Central-Europe project into worse than a cocked hat."

The most potent factor in the Austrian unrest, according to James W. Gerard, our former Ambassador to Berlin, is the influence of the million exchanged prisoners of war who have come across the border from Russia back into Germany and Austria. To a representative of the New York *Tribune* Mr. Gerard said:

"This army of a million were in Russia all during the revolution, and were witnesses to the cataclysmic change. They have returned to their native countries inflamed with the revolutionary spirit and ideas. They had been transformed into propagandists of unrest, and their influence has, I believe, been wide-spread."

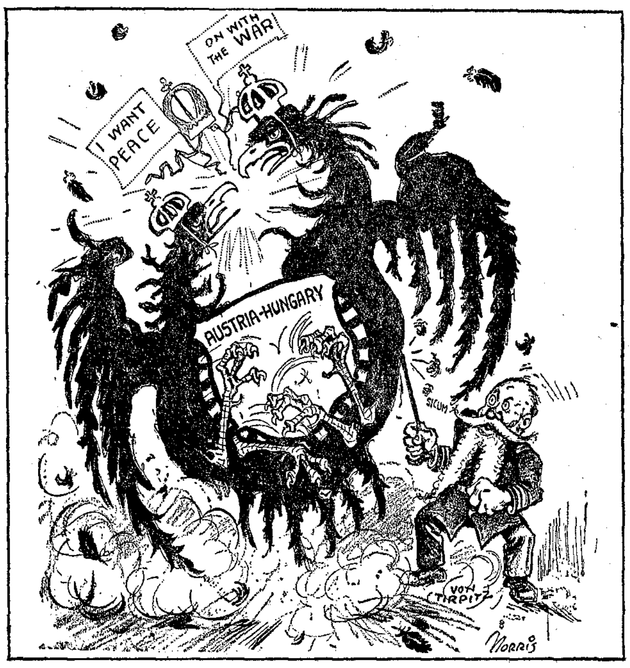
"The Russian revolutionary movement and bad food have resulted in a certain popular movement throughout Germany which is an echo of the movement in Austria," says a dispatch from The Hague to the New York *Times*. And in a London dispatch to the same paper we read that the Berlin *Vorwärts* emphatically asserted the solidarity of the German proletariat with Austrian labor in the peace struggle, and maintained that events in the Dual Monarchy must have a deep reaction in Germany. To quote this German Socialist organ further:

"As the fruit of Pan-German propaganda we are menaced not only with the wrecking of the peace negotiations with Russia, but also with complete political isolation. This danger can be averted only if the German Government declares itself in agreement with Foreign Minister Czernin's declaration (respecting adherence to the principles of no annexations and no indemnities) and draws therefrom all practical conclusions which must be drawn honestly. If the Government acts otherwise the consequence would be that, while Austria-Hungary and Russia enter into lasting relations of friendship, Germany will remain excluded therefrom and we shall lose our last neighbor and friend."



DOING HIS BIT.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

Socialist opposition in the Reichstag, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, last week prevented a vote of confidence asked for by the Government; and Philipp Scheidemann, Majority Socialist leader, told the Reichstag Main Committee that the military leaders of Germany would be "hurled from power" if they did not bring about peace with Russia. Meanwhile dispatches from Switzerland and Denmark, dated January 30, tell of nearly 500,000 workers on strike in Berlin, with the number "growing hourly," and the movement spreading to the provinces. The Berlin strikers, according to the Socialist *Vorwärts*, have addrest an ultimatum to the Government, of which the following are the principal demands:



TWO HEADS WITHOUT A SINGLE THOUGHT.
—Morris in the New York *Evening Mail.*

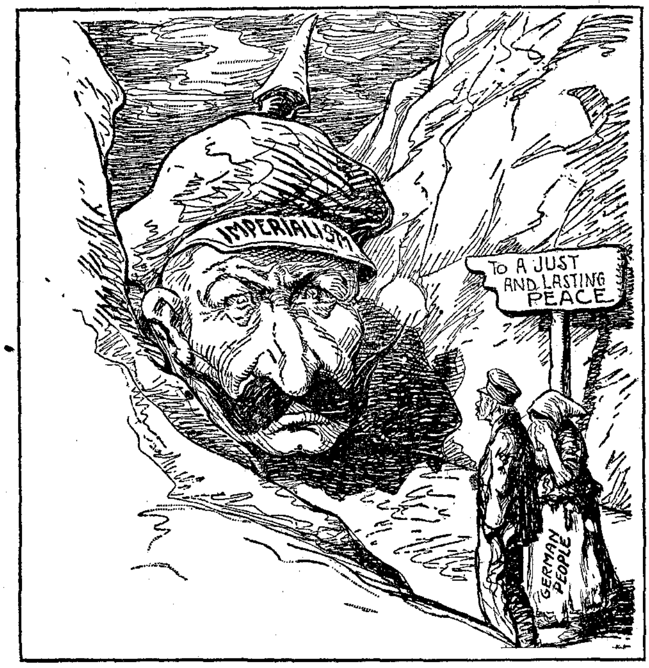
> "First—Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.
>
> "Second—Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace *pourparlers.*
>
> "Third—Reorganization of the food system so that all classes shall share alike.
>
> "Fourth—Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meeting, suspended by the military authorities, with freedom of the press.
>
> "Fifth—Abolition of militarization of war-factories.
>
> "Sixth—Immediate release of all political prisoners.
>
> "Seventh—Fundamental democratization of state institutions.
>
> "Eighth—The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct or secret ballot for every man and woman in Prussia over twenty years old."

Undoubtedly, thinks the New York *Globe*, "the leaven of democracy is working in Germany." Nevertheless, it adds, "nothing has occurred that throws serious doubt on the ability of the German Government, with its machine guns, to command obedience." Military despotism is still in the saddle, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* warns us, and only by force of arms can we unseat it. "Whatever hopes the Entente peoples have of a revolution in the Central Empires," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "must be based on mutiny in the Army, since you can not have a revolution of women." "If the attitude of the German Socialists is the basis of hope for a revolution," remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, "let us quote a man who is an expert witness." And it reprints these words from the pen of William English Walling, a leading American Socialist:

> "The fact is, they have not accepted a single one of the peace principles of the western democracies, and show less tendency to do so to-day than before the Russian revolution led them to believe that they might still obtain a German peace.
>
> "Can we not expect from the minority Socialists peace ideas more or less in accord with those of President Wilson? We can not. To suppose that we could is to fly in the face of all fact in as mad a manner as the Bolsheviki have done. Of course, there are a few who advocate such a peace policy; but they probably do not represent 10 per cent. of the nation, and certainly not 20 per cent. All the rest are thoroughly united as to war- and peace aims. These parties include the Social Democrats, the Radicals, a part of the National Liberals, the Center party, and others, which together polled over 80 per cent. of the votes at the last election. There is no important party or group in the German Empire which has the slightest sympathy either with the democratic peace policy and peace terms of President Wilson or with any other just or democratic peace program."

We may add the testimony of Mr. Frank Bohn, a distinguished student of international affairs. Writing in the New York *Times*, Mr. Bohn says of the strike in Austria-Hungary:

> "I think I know what the strike leaders intend to accomplish. I know that they do not expect a revolution.
>
> "First—The strikers are women, children, cripples, and octogenarians. Every able-bodied man in Austria-Hungary is in the Army. As the women and children are wholly unorganized it is impossible for the leadership to direct a disciplined strike.
>
> "Second—Ask the opinion of any experienced strike leader and he will tell you how hopeless it is to keep up such a strike unless you can feed the strikers.
>
> "Third—This strike in Austria-Hungary is a wild cry for more food. Now recall that whatever food there is is locked up behind the sabers of the police and the machine guns of the soldiery, and you can at once understand how much of a chance these women, children, and cripples have to get more food by striking. They must surrender to the masters of the bread. The strike is bound to weaken on the third day and collapse on the fifth.
>
> "Fourth—Racial differences in Austria-Hungary make a solidified labor force for direct action almost inconceivable. All that the Government has to do in Bohemia, for instance, is to feed either the Germans or the Czechs and the hungry party will break the strike. Where there are four races instead of two, as in some Hungarian cities, it is four times as easy to paralyze an organization of the workers as where one language is spoken.
>
> "Fifth—It is evident from the foregoing that any such strike must have a time limit, set by the strike leaders, or it will, through complete failure, do much more good than harm to a tyrannous Government. The Government knows what this time limit is and can calmly await the result.
>
> "Our conclusion is that a revolution can not possibly take place in the cities of the Central Empires. Such a movement must originate and succeed first in the armies. If the Army breaks, then the city workers can help by stopping the industries. They can not help much by rioting. Three machine guns on a roof will clean up ten blocks, both ways, of unarmed, starving working people. When you hear of a successful revolt along twenty-five miles of German trenches on the Western front, then keep your ear to the wind, because something important will be doing. Without Allied victories this would probably happen in the late autumn of 1968."



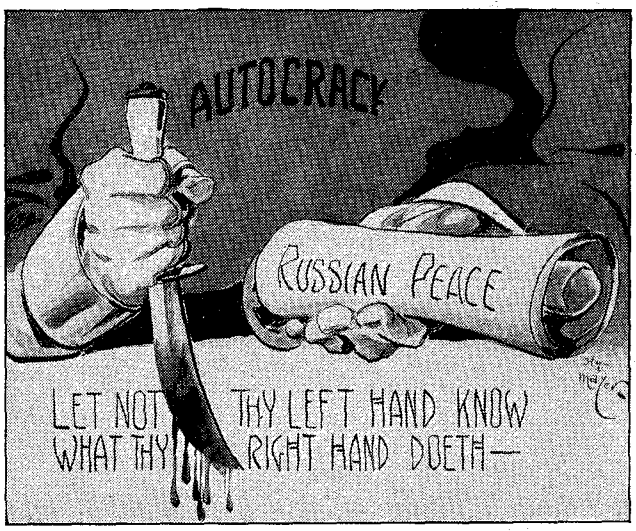
OUTSIDE OF THAT, THE ROAD IS CLEAR.
—From the Baltimore *Sun.*

BOLSHEVIK AMAZEMENT AT GERMANY'S CLOVEN HOOF

TROTZKY'S CLEVERNESS is now clearly seen in his discovery that the Central Powers are actually trying to grab Russian territory. Some people in America still hold that Germany is cruelly misjudged, but Mr. Trotzky, after hopelessly wrecking the Russian Army and stopping the manufacture of ammunition, finds that the Teutonic intentions have a bad look. Their position, he exclaimed at the Brest-Litovsk conference, "is now absolutely clear," and "Germany and Austria seek to cut off more than 150,000 square versts" of former Russian territory (about the size of Great Britain), and "within this territory Germany and Austria wish to retain their reign of military occupation, not only after the conclusion of peace with Russia, but after the conclusion of a general peace." He added:

"At the same time the Central Powers refuse not only to give any explanation regarding the terms of evacuation, but also refuse to obligate themselves regarding evacuation.

"The internal life of these provinces lies therefore for an indefinite epoch in the hands of these Powers. Under such conditions any indefinite guaranties regarding the expression of the will of the Poles, Letts, and Lithuanians is only of an illusory character. Practically it means that the Governments of Austria and Germany take into their own hands the destiny of these nations."


AUTOCRACY
RUSSIAN PEACE
LET NOT THY LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT THY RIGHT HAND DOETH—

—From a moving-picture drawing by Hy Mayer.

The aims of the Central Powers as stated by General Hoffman were frank, according to Minister Trotzky, and on quite a different level from the principles recognized on December 25. "It is clear," Minister Trotzky declared, "that the decision could have been reached long ago if the Central Powers had not stated their aims differently from those stated by General Hoffman." In reply, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that in principle General Hoffman's aims were the same as those advanced at Christmas, and that throughout the negotiations the Germans had kept in view the ethnological boundaries and also the actual boundaries of the old Russian Empire. Further, we are informed by Petrograd dispatches that he credited the Central Powers with the intention to permit self-definition and scoffed at the theory that the presence of troops would prevent this. As to evacuation, Dr. Kühlmann is reported as stating that it must be taken up with the newly-born, self-defined governments. Referring to Austro-German demands as being extortions wholly at variance with Bolshevik ideas, the New York *Sun* observes:

"They show an unmistakable contempt for the cardinal principles of the present Russian Government in that they seek to annex territory conquered by force of arms and to effect a greater division in racial units than even Russian autocracy attempted to enforce. In the absolute disregard for the conditions in Russia and for the rights of the nation the Germans show the principal characteristic of all their peace negotiations. The end of all war is the increase of their square miles of territory and the enforcement of their rule upon the helpless people that come under their domain by the might of their military power."

The Charleston *News and Courier* thinks that the German demand for the cession of Courland and the Baltic Provinces "means that German imperialism has torn the mask from its face, cast all pretense aside, and revealed its sinister purposes before all the world." Every party in the Allied countries must see the real character and the real menace of the foe we are fighting, according to this journal, which adds that "even the most sanguine and the most idealistic must now realize that there can be no peace by negotiation, because the German Government is still out for plunder and conquest and world-domination, and has no intention of submitting to a just peace." It is not Prussian diplomacy but Prussian militarism speaking through General Hoffman to the Bolsheviki, says the Providence *Journal*, which thinks Russia has received a lesson, and remarks:

"Here we have the ultimatum of brute force addrest to helplessness, and suiting its rapacity to the impotence of the victim who walked trustingly into the Teutonic trap of a separate peace with 'no annexations and no indemnities.' Lenine and Trotzky have been represented to us as being not tools of Germany, but idealists and dreamers. They can plausibly maintain that pose. They appear to have believed that the Prussians would treat them fairly, perhaps magnanimously. They seem actually astonished to discover that the Prussians were dishonest when they promised to make no demand for annexation. They protest that the word 'self-determination' sounds like mockery."

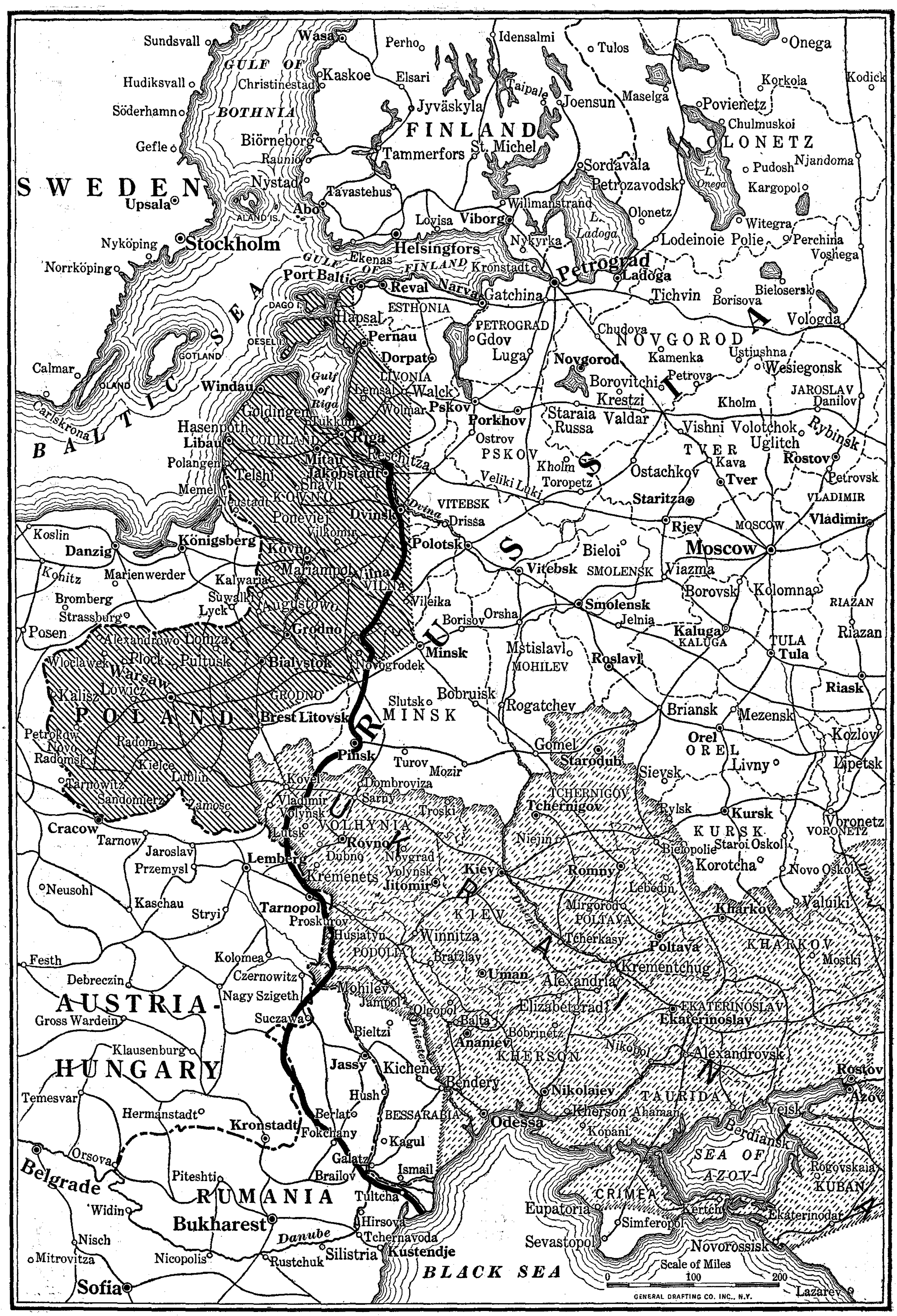
Of similar mind is the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which thinks that the education of the Bolsheviki in the peace ways of Germany is approaching completion. Now they know, having "deprived themselves of all practical means of defense by the enforcement of weird and fantastic political notions," that the kind of peace Germany wants is the kind she is in a position to demand. Says the Buffalo *Express:*

"The Bolsheviki, assuring the Russian people that they were going to make peace and knew how to do it; that they had only to convince poor Germany that they would require neither annexation nor indemnity from her and an agreement would be reached on the basis of the rights of the people, dissolved the greater part of the Russian Army and demoralized the remainder of it. Command was turned over to an ensign. Officers were murdered by the score, and those who were not killed were mostly removed. The workmen were told that they need spend no more time in making wicked ammunition, for peace was to come and their energies should be used in producing food. Imports of munitions already made for Russia in the United States were suspended.

"Now the enemy coolly brushes aside all the fine pacifist theories and high-sounding talk about giving up annexations and indemnities and recognizing the right of self-determination. And to meet the German demand the Bolshevik leaders have nothing except the hope of an uprising of the people in the Central Powers."

In rebuttal of all direct or indirect charges against the Bolsheviki for the outcome of their peace conference with Germany, we have the statement of the Boston *News Bureau* that they have "stript the mask off von Kühlmann—smooth and slippery from boyhood—and off the burly General von Hoffman," and they have engineered "the worst puzzlement of the war for the Wilhelmstrasse." And this journal adds:

"Hence the logic in the remark just made by a professor who spent much of 1917 with the Red Cross mission in Russia, that to-day the Russians are serving the cause of democratic victory more effectually than if they were attempting formal fighting. His conviction is that whatever pro-German taint possibly infected at first certain Bolshevik leaders, so many adherents and so much impetus have been given the main movement that there is now no real chance of betrayal or surrender through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Lazarev

RUSSIA'S THREATENED LOSSES.

The heavy shading covers the parts of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Poland demanded by Germany. The light shading shows the new Republic of Ukrainia. Finland, fighting for independence, is seen at the north. The heavy line is the battle-front at the time the armistice was signed.

OUR TERMS

STATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON, JANUARY 8

1. "Open covenants of peace"—"no private international understandings"—diplomacy "in the public view."

2. Freedom of the seas "outside territorial waters" in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed "by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

3. Equality of trade conditions "among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

4. Guaranteed reduction of armaments "to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety."

5. Adjustment of colonial claims on the principle that "the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined."

6. Evacuation of all Russian territory and settlement of questions affecting Russia to secure the "best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world" in obtaining for her opportunity for the "independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing."

7. Belgium "must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations."

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the "wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871, in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, should be righted."

9. Frontiers of Italy should be readjusted "along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary "should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

11. Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; Servia have "access to the sea" and "international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into."

12. Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire should have "secure sovereignty," but other nationalities now under Turkish rule should have "undoubted security of life" and "unmolested opportunity of autonomous development," and the Dardanelles should be open to all nations "under international guaranties."

13. A Polish state should be erected to include territories "inhabited by indisputably Polish populations." It should have "access to the sea," and its independence and territorial integrity should be "guaranteed by international covenant."

14. An association of nations must be formed for the purpose of "affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

GERMANY'S TERMS

STATED BY CHANCELLOR VON HERTLING, JANUARY 24

1. No more secret international agreements. Germany declares "publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle."

2. Freedom of the seas is one of the most important requirements for the future.

3. Germany condemns economic war, which would "inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications."

4. Limitation of armaments is "entirely discussable," and the financial position of all European states after the war "might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution." (Cries of "Hear! Hear!")

5. Colonial claims and disputes will have to be discust in due time "on the reconstitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely."

6. Germany is "dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four Allied Powers," and hopes that "with recognition of self-determination for the peoples on the Western frontier of the former Russian Empire good relations will be established, both with these people and with the rest of Russia."

7. The Belgian question "belongs to the questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference," and so long as our opponents have not taken the stand that the integrity of the allies' territory can offer the only basis of peace discussion, I must adhere to the stand hitherto adopted, and "refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion."

8. Occupied parts of France are "a valuable pawn in our hands." Forcible annexation forms no part of German policy. Conditions and methods of evacuation are to be agreed upon between Germany and France, and "there can never be a question of dismemberment of imperial territory."

9—10—11. These questions touch both the Italian frontier questions and questions of the development of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the future of the Balkan States. The interests of our ally Austria-Hungary preponderate. Where German interests are concerned, we shall defend them most energetically and shall "do everything for the attainment of peace by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims."

12. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, connected closely with the question of the Straits, are "important and vital interests of the German Empire."

13. Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland, it is foreshadowed, are to come to an agreement on the future constitution of the last-named country.

14. If the idea of a bond of nations proves to be really conceived "in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a bond of nations."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S TERMS

STATED BY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CZERNIN, JANUARY 24

"An exchange of views between America and Austria-Hungary might form the starting-point for a conciliatory discussion among all the states which have not yet entered into peace negotiations." Recent proposals of President Wilson are "an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view." . . . Austria-Hungary "will defend the possessions of her war-allies as she would her own." In the matter of the freedom of the seas, President Wilson "responded to the views of all." "Hostility against a future economic war" is "just and reasonable." No objection is made to the suppression of secret diplomacy, altho "I do not know how one can execute and control this realization." He supports the idea of an independent Polish state including "all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish." . . . Finally he avers that there will be probably no opposition in the Monarchy to the President's idea of a league of nations.

a Teuton-termed separate peace, no matter what Ukrainia does. The Germanized ulcer has been pretty thoroughly cut out. And were the American people to get a full perspective on Russian people and politics, they would not be surprized at the cordial addresses of Wilson and Lloyd George, but rather would feel an abundance of faith and of sympathy."

Col. William B. Thompson, who represented the American Red Cross in Russia for six months or more and is consequently competent to speak of the Bolshevik régime from the standpoint of an actual observer, said in an address before the Rocky Mountain Club in New York, in part:

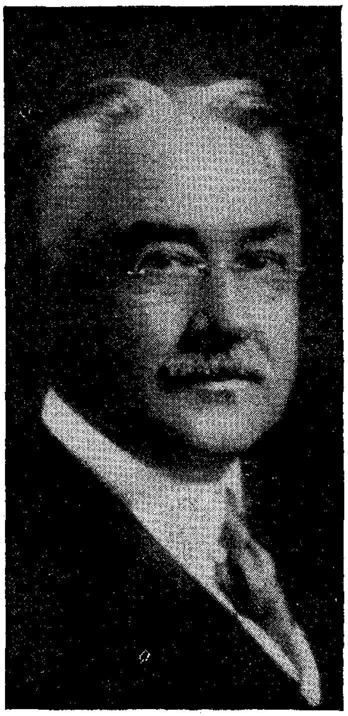
"The newspapers that are denouncing the Bolsheviki just now are printing columns about a revolution in Austria-Hungary, a revolution based upon immediate peace with no annexations and no indemnities. This Austro-Hungarian revolution was inspired by the Russian Bolsheviki. The importance of this revolution should not be ignored. The example and efforts of the Russian democracy are setting the Central Powers on fire. The most damaging enemy Germany has is the Russian democracy alongside of it, preaching to the German common people and to the German soldiers the same doctrine of democratic peace. Stranger things have happened than that a lasting peace, without the realization of any of Germany's despotic war-aims, may be, at this very time, in the making.

"Yet Russia is a good deal disorganized these days, and needs our help. There have been revolution and attempted revolution, one coming on the heels of another. There has been considerable civil strife in one section of the country or another, but the reports always appear much more dreadful than the facts really are. Russia is happy in her trials, because Russia has found something which her sons and their fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers have been striving for. Russia has found freedom. Russia is a democracy. It is a democracy which comes as near being representative of the soil as it would be possible to find anywhere. It has mud on its boots, hair on its face, and the love of freedom in its heart.

"Russia is a Government of the workingmen and the soldiers, of the peasants and the mechanics. It is a democracy which is striving for the uplift of the great masses. The one great desire of perhaps ninety-four per cent. of Russia's 180,000,000 people is to have peace; to have land which they can control and call their own; to have a part in the industrial life of the country, and feel that they own a part of it; to live lives of order. . . . . .

"Do not be alarmed as to the future of Russia. Some of my newspaper friends are taking frantic alarm that the Russian national debt may be repudiated. Well, it hasn't been repudiated yet, and I very much doubt whether the Russia that is emerging from this turmoil will ever repudiate any obligation, even tho it may have been incurred in trying to hold the Czar on his throne. All we need is a great patience, and a great fairness, and a great sympathy. Russia will soon learn that capital and labor must go hand in hand. Russia's vast resources must be developed for the benefit of the Russian people. That will be realized by the Russians quite as rapidly as we are realizing that the employers of labor must cooperate with labor to bring about the best possible results. The freedom of Russia was as inevitable as the natural laws governing the rotation of the earth. The uniting of all forces in Russia in a democratic social system is just as inevitable. They say, 'The Russian democracy is red!' Yes, full of good, red blood—but you'll find it isn't yellow!"

HOW PRESIDENT WILSON IS WAGING THE WAR



THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S NEW BUYER.

Edward R. Stettinius, who organized Great Britain's war-buying here, has been appointed Surveyor-General of Supplies in our War Department.

VISIONS ALONE, we are told, "will not win the war." That is, say certain critics of the Administration, Mr. Wilson can interpret the national spirit, formulate our war-aims, write ringing messages, and assume the intellectual leadership of the Allied cause, but he lacks the practical ability to choose and properly supervise the men who must do the rough, every-day work of war-making. Since this point of view has been duly reflected in these columns, it is no more than just to note that the Administration's supporters retort by saying that "where there is no vision the people perish," that the President's "visions" may prove the decisive weapon in winning the war, and that these visions are supplemented by remarkable success in the practical job of carrying on a war. The Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.) is confident that "President Wilson is all-sufficient in this crisis, and he will guide the nation and her allies on to victory." The Government machinery may need tightening up, but, says the editor of the Peoria *Journal* (Dem.), when the altering is being done "it is the safest policy to put the adjusting wrenches into the hands of the President and Commander-in-Chief." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) declares that "if ever a President demonstrated executive ability and a mastery of affairs, Mr. Wilson has done so"; and it asks: "If we can not trust his tested leadership, to whom shall we turn in this critical hour?" The Des Moines *Capital*, edited by a former Republican Senator, reminds us that "this war must be fought through under President Wilson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels; if we want to help the war along, we must help Wilson, Baker, and Daniels." Another Republican paper in Des Moines, *The Register*, agrees that "the war will be won or lost under President Wilson," and it therefore insists that "the President must be sustained in every possible way." The country might have elected a different President in 1916, but we did not, so, concludes the Progressive Republican Emporia *Gazette*, "there is no use crying over spilled milk, but, on the other hand, so long as we can't change milkmen, why throw rocks at him?" After reminding us that the war involves something besides soldiers' overcoats and even machine guns, the Springfield *Republican* declares emphatically "there isn't the slightest doubt that, thanks mainly to President Wilson, the Germans have been defeated in this contest." *The Republican* explains by pointing out that the President has so stated our war-aims that "criticism was virtually silenced, and the pacifists themselves, in many cases, have been rallied by him to the cause for which the Allies and America are fighting." Special attention is called to the effect of the President's words on "Great Britain's national unity in the darkest hour of the war," and *The Republican* quotes as follows from the Associated Press report of the recent convention of the British Labor party:

> "For the American public one of the main points of interest is the party's unequivocal acceptance of President Wilson as its own prophet. Not a single resolution or declaration made during the conference on the subject of war or peace omitted an indorsement of Wilson's war-aims and attitude. No other Allied statesman received a similar tribute. Premier Lloyd George had many carping critics and President Poincaré was not mentioned. But not even speakers representing the disaffected fringes of the party spoke a disparaging word on the attitude of the American President and people. . . . . . .
>
> "President Wilson figures as one of the party's prophets. In the session to-day his name was mentioned no fewer than six times, in each case in connection with his recent war-aims speech, which was described as essentially the same as the British Labor party's. The delegate of the French Socialists gained hearty applause when he said: 'President Wilson has declared on behalf of the common people of the whole world the terms which the common people want.'"

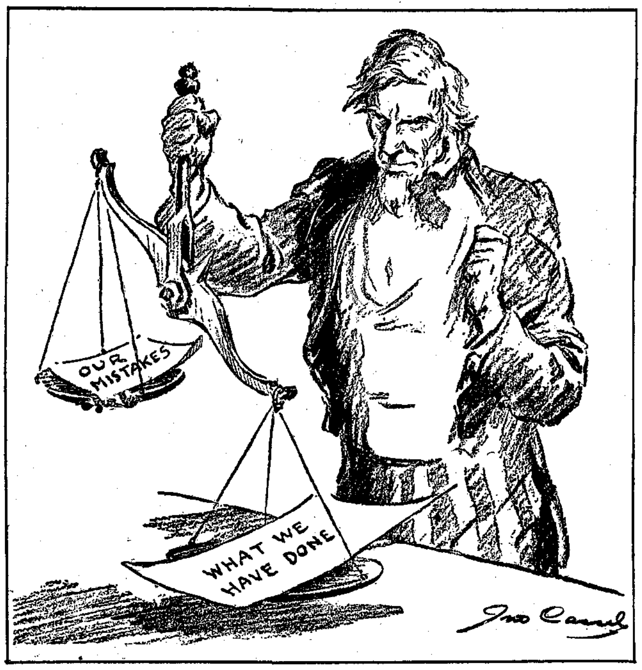
Thus, comments *The Republican*, "Mr. Wilson inspired the Socialistic Radicals of Great Britain with the fighting spirit which they had lacked, and perhaps saved the war-weary country from a Bolshevist agitation and political overturn." *The Republican* would remind those who castigate Mr. Wilson's conduct of the war "that a man who can so effectively help to raise large armies in other countries than his own is a unique force as a war-President. He may do his best work if allowed to utilize his talents in his own singular way." We read further:

> "That President Wilson was regarded by the German Government as its most formidable antagonist was proved by the fact that von Hertling devoted the main portion of his speech to consideration of Mr. Wilson's '14 points,' with the result that he completely satisfied nobody and left a large portion of the German people in a state of sullen discontent and protest concerning the continuation of the war for the sake of plunder.
>
> "Mr. Wilson's critics would concentrate our attention on the exact percentage of shoddy in army overcoats; they would move the country to tears by harrowing accounts of the pitiful and distressing death of a sick and neglected soldier in a training-camp. But what one of them could have saved the British Government and people, as Mr. Wilson did, from the consequences of an impaired national morale, and thus have insured the vigorous prosecution of the war? What one of them could have solidified the democracies of the western world as he has, in a period of deep suffering and acute distress, in support of a war that has already continued so long that nine-tenths of the human race look upon it with horror?
>
> "Mr. Wilson has been able to do this work because his own public career has been notably free from associations with that imperialistic aggression which is now so repulsive to every democratic mind in Europe. When he speaks of 'self-determination,' Mexico is the proof that he has practised, so far as was humanly possible, what he preached. When he refers to racial autonomy, the advanced self-government he gave to the Filipinos bears witness to his sincerity. When he pleads for reduction of armaments after the war, his very persistence in unpreparedness before the war—deemed so criminal by many—convinces Europe that he means what he says. When he insists that the world must be made safe for democracy, he does not stultify himself by trying to block the sure progress of the emancipation of women."

But the Massachusetts daily does not consider this spiritual triumph the only proof of Mr. Wilson's success as a war-President. It considers Mr. Baker's recent statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee as a crushing reply to Senator Chamberlain and other critics of the War Department and of the Administration. Under the "acid test" of the Secretary's testimony "the Chamberlain accusations shriveled to ashes and rubbish," said the New York *World* (Dem.), which believes Mr. Baker "has written a new chapter in the military history of republics." The Baker statement, agrees the Republican

Baltimore *American*, "had the effect of clinching the nails" of the Secretary's previous testimony, "and of making the position of the War Department impregnable."

More has been done, Secretary Baker told the investigating committee, than the country expected—"more than the wisest in the country thought it was possible to do." He denied that the Department had "fallen down," tho admitting that there had been some delays, mistakes, shortcomings, and false starts, and put himself on record as welcoming constructive criticism from any source. He insisted that the tragical instances related by Senator Chamberlain in his notable speech before the Senate were not characteristic but simply rare instances, and that all cases of hospital neglect had been followed up and that those responsible had been punished. The Secretary explained at some length the machine-gun and rifle situation. He declared that the rechambered Enfield rifle was the unanimous choice at a conference in which Generals Pershing, Crozier, Scott, Bliss, and Kuhn participated. This decision allowed us to use our own superior type of ammunition and at the same time gave us the advantage of the large and organized manufacturing facilities already built up in this country for the production of the Enfield. There was delay in designing this remodeled Enfield rifle. And because of this delay it was some time before our troops in camp were adequately supplied with the new arm. But this had been foreseen. Secretary Baker said that General Wood had advised him to call out the new Army before rifles or even uniforms were ready. The General reminded him how England's "Kitchener Army" had drilled with top hats and carrying sticks, and pointed out that the men could learn how to live in camp and could receive valuable rudimentary discipline and training.



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OVERBALANCED!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

As to machine guns, the Secretary informed the committee that the British had used the Lewis guns successfully, while the French used guns of other types. General Pershing's advice has been followed, in accordance with which the War Department is retaining the Lewis gun for use in aircraft and is pressing forward with the manufacture of light and heavy Browning guns and Vickers-Maxim guns. For immediate needs the French Government is able to supply us with Chauchat light machine guns and heavier Hotchkiss guns, such as the French soldiers use. Mr. Baker admits that there is a shortage of machine guns for training purposes.

Secretary Baker asserted that France could easily supply our forces for the present with surplus field-pieces of the "75" type, while Great Britain was in a position similarly to supply howitzers. In the meantime the production of guns and shells in this country is going on apace.

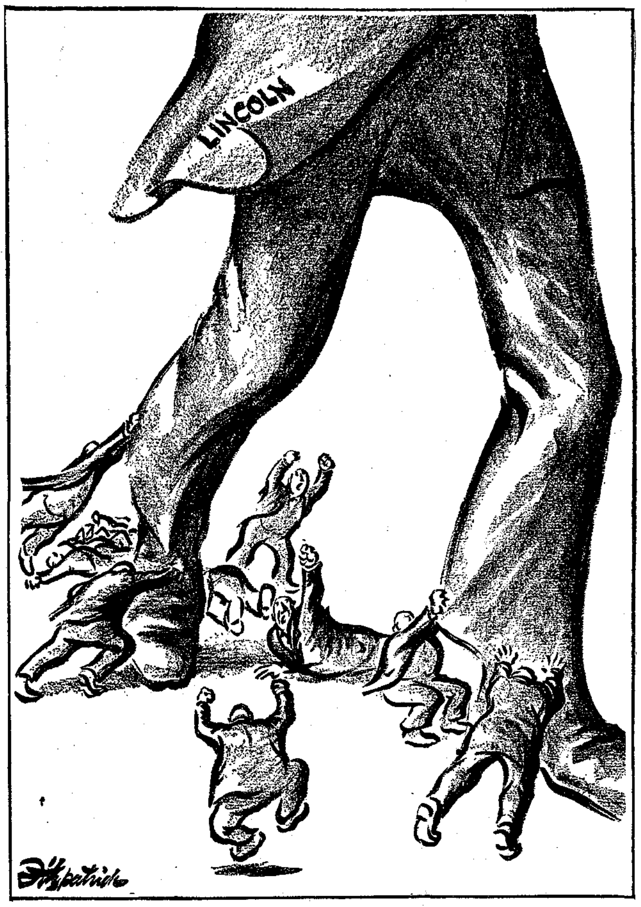
The Secretary explained that the camp-sites were chosen on the advice of the various department commanders and after consultation with the Surgeon-General's office. He admits that there was a shortage in clothing and blankets, but declares that the men are now properly provided. The Secretary concedes that some hospitals may not have been finished in time, and that some hospitals had inadequate equipment and were not properly provided with attendants. But, in general, he is satisfied with the hospital service.

Last summer zealous citizens demanded the dispatch "of from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year." As a matter of fact, declared the Secretary, owing to the calls from France and the situation brought about by the Russian and Italian crises,

> "instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more men than that in France, and instead of having a half million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than half a million men in France early in 1918; and we have available . . . one and one-half millions who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

France, Mr. Baker added, "was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned, and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining an army."

This statement "imprest" those who heard it, as Senator Chamberlain admitted. It likewise imprest Washington correspondents and editors, several of whom recall that Secretary Baker's achievement also includes a radical reorganization of the whole machinery of the War Department, accomplished in ten months. Mr. Baker's selection of Edward R. Stettinius, to coordinate War Department purchasing as Surveyor-General of Supplies, highly pleases such critical journals as the Boston *Transcript*, *Wall Street Journal*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard*.



LEST WE FORGET!

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

WARNING AGAINST SHOELESS DAY

THE BAREFOOT BOY with cheek of tan of next summer has an advance champion in the Federal Trade Commission, whose report to Congress charges the meatpackers with hoarding hides while shoe prices have been climbing upward. Washington dispatches inform us that the report points out the increase in the slaughtering of cattle and calves in the United States during the last five years to be five million one hundred thousand head, or virtually 30 per cent., and holds that "such a record of food-animals ought not at the same time to mean that the country should be forced to pay abnormally high prices for leather products made from the correspondingly increased take-off of hides." No shortage in the world-total of cattle is shown in the estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture up to 1916, and the "Big Five" Chicago packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—increased their stored hides by 45 per cent. during 1916 and the first half of 1917, says the report, which declares that these five concerns are the "chief factors" in the hide market. While they had on hand January 31, 1916, a total of 88,033,193 pounds of hides, the amount had increased to 127,694,150 pounds July 31, 1917, and we read:

> "Stocks held by the smaller packers showed an even more striking increase, amounting to 83 per cent. in the same period, altho the total was only 20,086,102 pounds July 31, 1917. The grand total held by 275 interstate packers, including the 'Big Five,' increased from 98,980,726 pounds to 147,780,271 pounds, or practically one-half. Imports of hides also were found by the Commission to have increased in 1917 70 per cent. more than in 1912."

These great increases have been principally from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, according to the report, "where the large Chicago packers are very prominent factors in the hide business." The commission found also, say the dispatches, that "country" hides, which are the take-off of farmers and local butchers, are very plentiful. It is claimed also by the Commission that the values packers have placed on hides are much greater than the increase in the price they have paid for cattle. While the farmers received only 17 per cent. more for their cattle from Swift's five principal plants in 1916–1917, the value Swift & Co. put on their hides from the same cattle, says the report, increased 35 per cent. The Commission reports further "phenomenal increases" in the leather profits of Armour and Swift, and net profits of the larger tanning companies in 1916 are said to be from two to five times as large as in 1915. Altho stocks of hides were found to be abnormally large, many tanning companies reported they were operating at far from capacity, and the report states that "it has been suggested that the prices of hides are so high that tanners have been keeping out of the market in the hope that prices would decline." The Federal Trade Commission does not seem to understand why hides should be dearer and shoes cost more when the increase of cattle slaughtered in the last five years is 30 per cent., remarks the New York *World*, which adds by way of explanation:

> "Tho the Commission may not understand it, an increase of supply is the best possible reason for putting up prices. Does any one nowadays believe that the law of supply and demand is allowed to operate for the benefit of the consumer? The recent announcement that the packers had more meat in storage than usual fooled nobody as to the possible effect in reducing prices.
>
> "Whether it is meat or leather or coal or ice, the announcement of increased production is always due notice to the consumer that the article will cost more. Has not the public already been cautioned that ice may be dearer next summer as a result of the record crop of natural ice? The discovery by the Trade Commission that the packers have both largely increased their stock of hides in storage and placed on it a value greatly above that represented by the original cost helps to explain how the process works."

The New York *Morning Telegraph* holds that shoes are almost as necessary as food, not only to the comfort, but to the health of the individual, and there is no excuse for the present extortion, according to this daily, which adds:

> "The Government, which has intervened to prevent extortion in sugar, to say nothing of its adventure in railroads and in coal, could do the people a great service by investigating the charge that hides are being hoarded while prices rise. A general order releasing hides would be a legitimate war-measure. . . . . . .
>
> "Why should an increase in product be followed by an increase in the market value? It is opposed to a fundamental law in economics. Of course, the excuse will be given that the demands of the Army have been great, but we should not lose sight of the fact that soldiers wore shoes before they entered the service. The total number of pairs needed is no greater than the total number needed two years ago.
>
> "The truth is, that the leather men have proved that, even with the lives of the people and their soldiers at stake, profiteering will flourish if not prevented by law. But for the timely and drastic action of the Government sugar would be selling now at 25 or 30 cents a pound.
>
> "Is leather, like cotton, sacrosanct? Are its exploiters a favored caste whom the Government can not reach?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT noise is Washington in 1920 trying out its siege-guns.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THRIFT! She wants but little furbelow, nor wants that little long.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF we are going to fight this war out in Washington, why send more troops to France?—*New York World.*

REMEMBER, if you are careless about observing meatless day now, every day'll be Tuesday by and by.—*Kansas City Star.*

BOLSHEVIKI are so terribly in earnest about liberty that whoever differs from the Bolsheviki gets suppress.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HON. JOE CAILLAUX, of France, appears to have done so much traveling he is suspected of having been a commercial traveler.—*Dallas News.*

CARSON has quit the British Cabinet. He must have heard of the purpose of the lady from Montana to free Ireland.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERSHING Overcomes Great Difficulties to Make Our Troops Effective—Newspaper head-line. Not mentioning any names.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE various war-industries of the country are now busily engaged in composing a fitting reply to the latest German peace terms.—*Chicago Herald.*

STOCK answer to peace terms while the present German Government continues in power: Isaiah 49:22—There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.—*Kansas City Star.*

TORYISM would "maintain the established order"; democracy would invite the maid of all work to the family councils and the common table; Bolshevikism would put the maid in the parlor and relegate the family to the kitchen and the coal-bin.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Coal Administration isn't pro-German, but it's certainly in Dutch.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WORLD-CONQUERORS seem to forget that the fleas never quite capture the pig.—*Cleveland Ohio Farmer.*

SOME day a German spy is going to get the surprize of his career by having his wrist slapped.—*Boston Herald.*

"No indemnity or annexations"—that is, no indemnity by Germany and no annexations by the Allies.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is pretty tough to have the thermometer, the gas-pressure, and the car-service all down to zero at the same time.—*Kansas City Times.*

POLITICAL partizanship in this country is one of the ships no German submarine would torpedo even if it had the chance.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT'S rather queer, in view of all that's been going on, to read an advertisement declaring that "Bakers" are needed for the Navy.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE scientist who has been predicting that coal would give out in six million years is in position to be amazed at the rapid flight of time.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

A WASHINGTON report says Colonel Roosevelt has already picked a man for Secretary Baker's job. It is also understood he has chosen a successor to President Wilson.—*New York World.*

"I CHARGE," says Gumshoe Bill Stone, "that Theodore Roosevelt is the most potent and willing friend of the Kaiser in America." That won't be very gratifying information for the Kaiser.—*Syracuse Herald.*

EVIDENCE of the matchless courage of the American soldiers constantly creeps into the daily news. The latest is a report from Camp Funston of a private who is sharing his tent with a mule.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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HOW A BOMBARDMENT LOOKS FROM THE SKY.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY AN ALLIED AIRPLANE BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES WHILE THEY WERE BEING SHELLED BY ALLIED BIG GUNS.

THE WORLD STARVING TO DEATH

THE GRIM SPECTER OF FAMINE is stalking through the earth, and there is hardly a land in which its dread presence is not felt, or, as Mr. W. C. Anderson, an English Labor member of Parliament, has exprest it: "A dangerous famine is creeping across Europe." Even in this land of plenty, where we have been accustomed to regard our supplies as inexhaustible, we have had to inaugurate meatless Tuesdays, wheatless Wednesdays, and two porkless days each week, and one meatless and one wheatless meal every day to boot. But these slight restrictions in the traditional abundance of the American dinner-table are as nothing to the serious deprivations suffered by the inhabitants of all the belligerent countries of Europe. Cable dispatches tell us that the food-situation in Europe is worse this winter than ever before. England, which was among the best provisioned of all the European countries, except perhaps Spain and Portugal, is in difficulties over her meat-supply. France has a serious shortage both of meat and cereals, while the Scandinavian countries are also suffering and are looking to the United States for supplies. A careful sifting of the information that has reached us during the past few weeks concerning the food-problem in Germany establishes the fact that the harvest has brought no relief and that the prospects there for the next nine months are even more gloomy than was the case last year. Milk is already so scarce that in some cities there is hardly enough for the infants and invalids. The potato crop has not turned out to be so satisfactory as the people had been led to expect, and the use of food-substitutes is commoner than ever. An official report says that over 10,000 substitutes are now in use, 7,000 of which are food-substitutes. The Burgomaster of Neu-Köln, a suburb of Berlin, petitioned the Government to end food-profiteering, declaring that the workers of his municipality were "not only hungry, but literally starving." The Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* made some sharp comments on this matter and was supprest for telling the truth. The passage which led to this act of governmental retaliation ran:

> "Agricultural producers and rich city residents are living in plenty. As food-hoarding is no longer prohibited, every millionaire and war-profiteer has kitchen and cellar full of ham and bacon, while the middle class manages to maintain a precarious existence by spending all it possesses on food, but the masses are starving. Thirty or forty million starving people are not going to sit silent. We might have within a month an absolute catastrophe in Germany and a collapse even more serious than that in Russia, and as a result a German defeat and the entire loss of the war."

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* publishes an interview with Dr. Müller, the Under-Secretary of State for the War-Nutrition Department, who is, however, optimistic. He states that "the present German bread-ration, together with the extra ration for those doing heavy work, is assured until next harvest," but the Zurich paper, having other sources of information, does not altogether believe him.

The reports on the food-supply in Germany are very conflicting. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* in a long and indignant article claims that "the harvest returns represent the grossest forgery that has ever been seen; as regards potatoes, of which there is an enormous supply, the statistics based upon the returns of the producers probably show less than one-half of the actual yield. The situation is nearly as bad as regards the statistics of the wheat harvest, and there are districts in which test threshings have shown results double the estimate based upon acreage." Hence, says the Frankfort organ, there are large quantities of food at the disposal of the profiteers. It continues:

> "Secret trading and exorbitant prices go together, and they are the most dangerous enemies of security. There are at present no articles which are not the objects of the most impudent profiteering. The bread rations in the towns have been reduced to a level corresponding to the results of statistics which are absolutely false; meanwhile the mills go on turning their secret supplies of wheat into flour, which is then delivered to people who gladly pay ten times the officially established price. It is just the same with butter, fats, eggs, and vegetables as with flour and potatoes. What we need is a firm hand."

The result, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is that the poor are starving while the rich are living in illegal plenty. Other reports, however, do not credit these theories of ample secret supplies. *The Westminster Gazette* has an interview with

Dr. Franz Markitch, a Socialist from Bosnia, who arrived in England from Stockholm after traveling through Austria-Hungary and Germany. He paints a terrible picture of conditions in the Dual Monarchy, and says:

"In Bosnia-Herzegovina and Istria, as well as in Dalmatia, famine is taking a terrible toll of the population; people are driven to eat herbs, roots, and the bark of trees, while specters flit over the countryside amid the ghastly mortality caused by 'hunger typhus,' as the disease is called by the people. A recalcitrant peasantry is refusing to till the soil: 'Let things come to the worst,' they say, 'the war will end the quicker; why work, and drag out our misery?' But the *gendarmerie* and the soldiers drive them into the fields.

"It is not much better even in the Army; I have seen with my own eyes soldiers begging for bread in the streets of Vienna and Budapest. Cues of people, a whole street long, wait hours for food; a whole day, and even in some cases forty-eight hours, have members of a family waited in these rows, replacing each other, lying down or bringing chairs. In a motor-car and going at a rapid pace we took more than five minutes passing one such cue! Meat, bread, tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar — these things are not to be had."

Of his experiences in Germany Dr. Markitch says:

"In Germany the conditions are not in reality better, except that there it is more a case of starvation by organization. According to a typical German statistical report, every man in the German Empire, on an average, has lost eighteen pounds in weight during this war.

"A stranger coming into a German city, even if he is a German, can get no food at all on the first day without the intervention of the police. . . . Great depression prevails throughout the whole of Germany, and the Berlin known to the visitor of prewar days exists only in its street-names. Berlin is dead."

An official report by the health officer of the municipality of Vienna states that no fewer than 10,335 deaths from tuberculosis occurred in Vienna during the first ten months of 1917—more than double the number for the same period in 1914. He attributes this increase to the effects of war, and says: "The physical strength of the great part of the population is so undermined from insufficient nourishment that they are unable to withstand sickness, and unless food-conditions speedily improve the death-rate from tuberculosis will be much higher." The Budapest *Nepszava* reports a demonstration of 200,000 workers in Budapest who were agitating for food and peace. It says:

"The working classes have shown by their vast numbers their determination that the state shall never again be governed contrary to their will. . . . But more telling than all words was the mere number of those present, the toilers who have suffered such privation during the war. On their faces, often pale and drawn with hunger and suffering; in those eyes, so fixt on the horrors of the present and the brighter promises of the future, there was an expression which boded ill to those who should thwart their wishes."

Russia, one of the world's great granaries, is starving in the midst of plenty, for those in power are so occupied with political visions that they have no time to attend to the necessary work of transportation and distribution. An official report by Mr. Prokopovitch, recently Minister of Commerce and Industry, contained this significant passage:

"In many places the population has not enough bread. In Petrograd and Moscow in particular the stocks have fallen to a minimum, and no fewer than eight provinces in the heart of the country are suffering from the acute lack of food. There is no bread, and extraordinary measures are needed. The Korukoff sugar-refinery is threatened with complete stoppage, as the working people employed have no food. Twelve thousand working people employed at the Yartzeff cotton-mills, Smolensk province, are in an awful situation, the stocks of flour and grain having run out. A telegram from the Kuvshinoff paper-mills, Tver province, says: 'The workmen are on the eve of famine, no bread anywhere. Immediate relief required,' and so on, all through Russia."

In France the food-shortage is being met with extreme difficulty. When Mr. Clemenceau took office, the Paris *Figaro* tells us, the normal bread allowance was 500 grams a day, or slightly over one pound. He made a sudden and sharp reduction, and the normal allowance in the future will be only 200 grams a day, or slightly less than half a pound. During the war the production of cereals has been growing tragically less, and this year the crop harvested has been only four-ninths of the prewar production. Much the same situation occurs in England, where grain prices have risen to a figure that has not been touched for a century. General conditions can be gleaned from an editorial in the London *Pall Mall Gazette* attacking the food-controller, Lord Rhondda, which runs:

"We feel that Lord Rhondda is being deliberately misled by 'experts.' In his speech yesterday, for instance, he told us that his experts informed him that the increased cost of food for a family was not more than 60 per cent. This estimate is grotesquely false. As we have pointed out before, it is the prices of foods that were cheapest before the war that have increased most since, and for the poorest people the rise has been much more like 160 per cent. In 1914 very poor people could buy meat at from 8 to 12 cents a pound. Now, none can be obtained under 24 cents. Bread in the poorer districts was 9 to 10 cents per four-pound loaf; it is now 18 cents. Potatoes, cheap as they are, are still 50 to 100 per cent. dearer than they were in 1914. All cereals are up by 100 per cent. and over. The price of sugar is notorious. Butter is 100, cheese 100 and more per cent. dearer. Margarine before the war could be bought by the very poor at 8 to 12 cents per pound; now, if it can be procured at all, it costs 25 cents or more. Fish, the poor man's food, herrings, especially, in all their forms, are from 100 to 300 per cent. dearer. To slur over these facts is to court disaster, for it produces an optimism in official circles which is unjustified."

Sweden and Denmark are under a rigorous system of rationing, and in Stockholm fodder is so short that it is refused to riding and carriage horses, with the result that some 15,000 horses are reported to be on the verge of starvation. The Christiania correspondent of the London *Morning Post* tells us how Norway is feeling on the food-question in a dispatch which runs:

"Norwegian feeling against America, and to a less degree against the Allies, is growing bitter. It is widely rumored that the American conditions regarding the stoppage of Norwegian exports to Germany in return for American grain, etc., to Norway, are absolutely impossible. It is stated that America demands an almost absolute embargo, but resolutely refuses to guarantee or promise Norway any supplies.

"The Norwegians are naturally asking why they should offend Germany by curtailing supplies at the behest of America, and also risk being left empty-handed by America after all. The report that Denmark is receiving provisions and other goods from America is received with amazement and some anger. The Norwegians say it is an open secret that the Danes have fed Germany during the whole period of the war, while they themselves are comparatively innocent, yet Denmark is favored by America and the Allies, and they ask why.

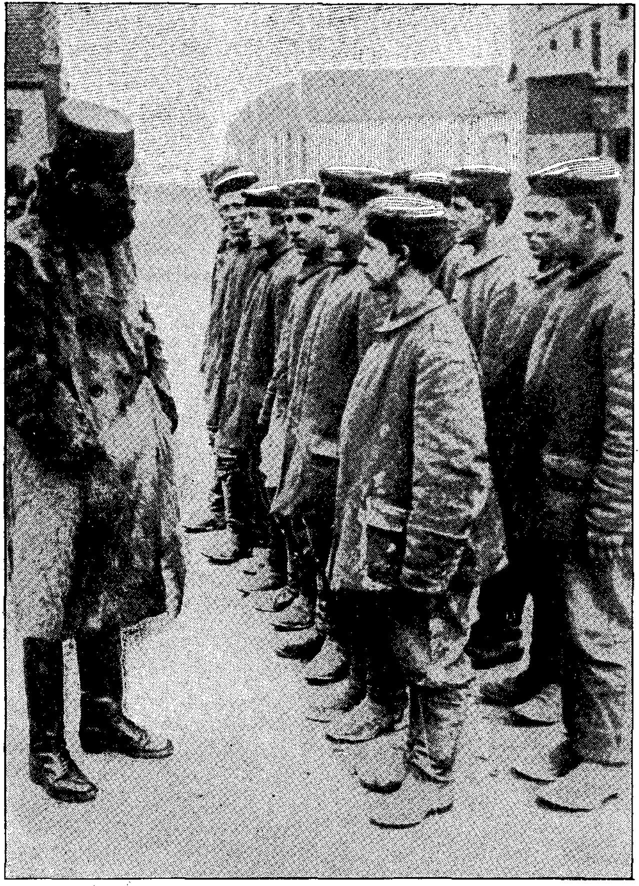
"The Germans are naturally making the most of the opportunity for propaganda."

WHY GERMANY HOPES—A confident conviction that fortune is going to play directly into Germany's hands this year is exprest by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which writes:

"The burden of all the crises in the next six months will fall exclusively on the Entente. The Central Powers have a strategical superiority and will be able to concentrate all their forces on the Western front, while the hope of the Western Powers that troops will be forthcoming from America can in no case be realized. Never again, and certainly not in the next six months, will France and Britain have such favorable opportunities for a general offensive as they had in 1915, 1916, and 1917, as strong forces will be released from other positions and can be moved at will by our military leaders. Thus every hope of the Entente of success in a new offensive on the Western front will be frustrated. Moreover, our High Command has declared that it is possible to strike a decisive blow against France, for the conditions on the Western front are completely reversed and the war will be directed primarily against France. If there is a French crisis, it will be the last."

STABBING GERMANY IN THE POCKET

SOME SHIVERS are running through the German press at the prospect that the magic words, "Made in Germany," may prove a trade-killer after the war. One paragraph in one of President Wilson's messages to Congress is "worth a million men in France," said a thoughtful Englishman quoted in *The Fortnightly Review*, and that was the passage in which the President remarked that if the German people continued to live under their "ambitious and intriguing masters, interested to disturb the peace of the world," then "it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace." This means "an economic boycott," says Mr. James Davenport Whelpley in *The Fortnightly*, and an examination of the German papers shows that Germany is acutely afraid of this very form of strategy. Professor von Schulze-Gävernitz, the famous Freiburg economist, a member of the Reichstag, is more than apprehensive. He says in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* that such a war would result in the complete destruction of Germany's "sorely wounded" commerce, and, with her commerce, the German nation. Even as it is, he paints a gloomy picture when he says:



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SIGNS OF GERMAN DECLINE.

Germany is hit, not only in the pocket and in the food-supply, but also in her man-power, as this photograph shows. These little boys, all between sixteen and seventeen years old, were taken from a front-line trench by the French.

"We hope that the German merchant and German goods will recover their road to the wide markets of the world, not merely for the sake of gaining respect and admiration, but also to lead humanity along new paths of agreement and reconciliation. In other words, the reconstruction of German national economics demands the renewal of those world-wide economic ties which have been roughly torn asunder.

"The importance of these ties is exhibited to every merchant by the shortage of raw materials and to every housewife by the shortage of food, clothing, and footwear. The German economic system is like a powerful and vigorous tree which is lying half uprooted by a terrible storm."

Still more frank is Professor Förster in the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, where he plainly tells those in authority that a war of conquest, even if successful, would not bring Germany the commercial expansion she needs. He says:

"An unofficial boycott is even worse than one that is politically organized. Even if we could really overthrow the whole world which opposes us and force it to peace, then, above all, the words which Hegel used about Napoleon's victories could be applied: 'No greater victories have ever been won, no greater campaigns of genius have ever been carried out, but also the futility of victory never appeared *in a clearer light than it did then.*' No military successes—important as they are for bringing pure jingoes on the enemies' side also to the recognition of their illusions—are able to secure us just the thing which we require unconditionally and, above everything else, a moral reconciliation with the rest of the civilized world."

Examining then the views of the German jingoes, we find them just as cock-sure in business as in war. Nobody can whip them, nobody can boycott them. Thus, we find Baron von Mackay writing in that Pan-German clarion, *Das Grössere Deutschland:*

"A boycott of Germany is only possible if the ring of Entente Powers can remain closed after the war, and there are many reasons why this seems impossible. The neutrals will intervene and inevitably develop a profitable business as brokers, especially as Germany, through her economic policy during the war, has accumulated a great purchasing power."

He goes on to examine conditions in France and Italy, England and Australia, and discusses the aspects in Canada and the United States at some length—incidentally proving himself a reverse-action prophet by predicting the victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier over Sir Robert Borden in the recent Canadian election; and then he considers what England could do, for he assumes, quite gratuitously, that England would have to be the leader in any world-blockade of Germany. He sums up thus:

"To put it briefly, England alone is too weak for the gigantic demands of the economic tension involved in the struggle of the great Powers after the conclusion of peace, while the overseas British either will refuse their services or give England only lukewarm support, and America will support not the London federalism, but the colonial separatist policy. These are the hard facts and the clear prospects for the future. They prove that the world-war is getting beyond the strength of world-Britain, therefore the less will world-Britain be able to conduct an after-war with any kind of prospect of success."

WHY JAPAN WENT TO WAR—It would seem that Japan is playing a "lone hand" in this war, and her interest in it is confined to consolidating her position in the Far East. The Tokyo *Asahi* repudiates emphatically the "safe-for-democracy" ideal, and proceeds:

"As set forth in our declaration of war, our object in joining hands with our allies in the present war was to maintain the peace of the Far East. Beyond that we had no such great ambition as was proclaimed by the American nation. Our Foreign Office should have kept this point clearly before the world, so that our allies would not misconstrue our position. On the contrary, our diplomats have been making statements couched in such vague terms as would permit many misconstructions and would invite our allies to entertain hopes which we know can not be realized.

"Viscount Ishii, during his recent visit in America, repeatedly asserted that Japan was fighting for humanity. Viscount Chinda, our Ambassador in London, express much the same view. Such utterances must have struck the responsive chord of the American public, for they echoed President Wilson's assertion that 'the world must be made safe for democracy.' We do not say that both Viscount Ishii and Viscount Chinda were saying something which was entirely contrary to our ultimate intentions, but we must not forget that our immediate object in going to war was far less pretentious than any such object as the upholding of liberty and humanity throughout the world. With our limited resources we shall be contented if we are enabled to maintain peace, even in our own hemisphere."

SLAUGHTERING RUSSIA'S OFFICERS

DELIBERATE MURDER is the weapon used by the Bolsheviki to make their brand of "democracy" safe; and, fearing lest the troops should be led by their officers to effect a patriotic resistance to the Germans and to establish some less "radical" form of government, Lenine and Trotzky have found an easy way to obviate this menace. Leaderless troops are helpless, so the Bolsheviki have proceeded to the massacre of every officer in sight. The entire officer personnel of the great fortress of Viborg were killed off—none too gently—and scores of officers in Helsingfors, Abo, and Dvinsk, and hundreds of naval officers at Cronstadt and the Black Sea ports were massacred in cold blood.

In summing up these long accounts of butchery, the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* says:

"No other single class of the Russian people has done more for Russia during the early days of the revolution than the officers of the Army and the Navy. And the revolution displayed no greater ingratitude to any other class of people than what it did to these officers. Their life during the last eight months was a continuous self-sacrifice, a prolonged fête of martyrdom. The ignorant masses of the tired soldiery made their officers their first targets. They were trodden and spat upon; they were exposed to more suffering than the human heart can endure. They were mutilated, shot, drowned, and bayoneted. Indeed, upon the self-sacrifice of these martyrs the last hopes of Russia were pinned. The economic condition of the Russian officers has long since been unbearable. Yet, giving up all and not seeking anything for themselves, these men have endeavored to preserve by their own blood and their lives the remnants of order and inspiration in the Army. They had no support from any side. Even the powers of the State have abandoned them, for the very conception of discipline was carefully and assiduously crusht out by the Government authorities. Thus the muscles of the Army were freed from obedience to its brain, and, in consequence, the armed forces of the Russian people became a terror to themselves and a desperate infamy to all of us."

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THE BITER BIT

Swift justice overtook the Russian soldiers who, under Bolshevik inspiration, had indulged in an orgy of murder of their officers. This is how the Germans treated the Russian privates who fell into their hands near Riga.

THE FIERCE TROTZKY,

Russia's Foreign Minister, under whose "gentle" régime so many army officers have been massacred.

The Petrograd *Ryetch* does not hesitate to lay the blame for these outbreaks at the door of the extreme antibourgeois forces:

"The bodies of the naval officers which were torn to pieces by some drink-maddened beasts under their command are still floating upon the surface of the Baltic. To-day, upon the same waters other bodies of naval officers, men who died an exemplary death of love and devotion to their motherland, are floating to their final rest. The mine-carrier *Ochotnik* struck an enemy mine the other day and perished. The officers of the vessel, who could have saved themselves, would not leave the deck until all their men took the boats, and they went down with their ship. They did their duty to their country, and died like the brave men they were.

"The tragedy of our officers is too great, and who is there that would not pay the deepest homage to their heroism and stedfastness? Let those who have made the persecution and death of our officers the stepping-stone of their careers; let those who are mocking the manliness of their victims with the cynicism of a cowardly 'victor,' stop to think for a moment of the death of the officers of the *Ochotnik*. It may perhaps finally dawn even upon them that only those can die with dignity and honor who know how to live honorably!"

Even the *Dyen*, the Petrograd organ of the moderate Socialists, is bitterly chagrined:

"It is desperately painful to give up the beautiful legend of the 'bloodlessness' of the Russian revolution. There must exist some dark forces whose purpose it is to drive away from the revolution in disgust and scorn all those who have loved it and fought for it. Russia never ceased to love the revolution which opened our bastiles and abolished capital punishment. But that revolution is gradually becoming a memory. The present is an orgy of murder, a bloody mass of terrorism. The present reality, the slaughtering of our officers, means dire peril to our land."

GERMANY PEEVISH AT WILSON'S SPEECHES—It may please President Wilson to know that his verbal artillery is causing heavy explosions in the editorial dugouts of the enemy. Note this detonation in the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung:*

"It is suggested in the British press that President Wilson's latest message to Congress should be published as a leaflet and dropt over the German and Austrian lines by British airmen. We approve of this proposal—with one amendment. The message should be done up in bales so that it can be sent direct to Germany's waste-paper dealers—the only people for whom it could have the slightest value. As the German press have already printed this incredible gibberish, the proposed circulation of the message would be rendering us a superfluous favor."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

HOW TO COOPERATE WITH THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

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HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

GOOD INTENTIONS alone never won a battle. Neither general nor soldiers can gain a victory merely by the heartfelt conviction that a victory is desirable. Nor can the victory be won solely by the agency of plans, however perfect these plans may be on paper. The final goal can only be gained by actual personal endeavor, by the combination of team-play and individual effort.

PERSONAL EFFORT—Such personal effort, *working along a wise plan*, is what finally brings results in any campaign, whether it be warfare or a general crusade to help solve food-problems.

In last week's article there was a description of the plan of decentralization in the United States Food Administration, the system by which every State in the country has its Federal Food Administrator, and every county in each State its county administrator. Finally, every individual in the country is placed in a position where he can cooperate with the United States Food Administration. But it needs more than public approval to make this plan a success, just as it needs more than good intentions to win a battle.

What is needed is the actual effort, actual work—earnest and painstaking—on the part of each member of the public. And those who go to school day after day and week after week are just as much part of the public as the grocer or engineer, the lawyer or banker.

In other words, it depends on you who are reading this article to help make the plans of the United States Food Administration a success. In fact, the whole object of this article is to tell you some of the ways in which you and your family and your neighbors can help.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE—First of all, your service is voluntary. It is your choice whether to help win the war or to sit by without doing anything. No one is standing over you and saying, "*You must!*" For it is patriotism that sets people to work in the United States these days; and patriotism is not a club nor a whip, but an inner desire to help one's country. For that very reason you should throw in all your energies with more enthusiasm, and get others to do the same.

There are two main ways by which people and cities and towns can help the Food Administration:

1. By observing and increasing the practise of food conservation and substitutions. This applies to all who prepare food and all who eat it.

2. By cooperating with the Food Administration's plans relating to the supply and prices of foodstuffs. This refers to unfair business practises, and, in fact, to any practises which would interfere with the performance of Number 1.

COMMUNITY INTEREST—Does everybody in your town or city know about the necessity for saving food and substituting wherever possible for wheat, meat, fats, and sugar, in order that these necessary foods may be shipped overseas to the Allies and to our own boys? Very likely all your family and all your neighbors have heard the phrase, "Food Will Win the War." But have they got together—do they get together at certain fixt times to discuss the matter?

Very likely not. And it is just such projects of organization that your county administrator and the persons and groups under him can help, provided the people in your community meet them half-way.

DISCUSSION CLUBS—Wherever there is a town of any size there also should be regular gatherings, once a month, and if possible oftener, where the women (and as many men as can attend) should meet to talk over and compare notes on conservation at home, substitutes, and recipes which use them, and all kindred subjects. Nor should the matter stop there. In these gatherings there should be discussion of every possible way to impress upon the public the fact that to-day one of America's foremost duties—perhaps *the* foremost—is to feed our soldiers and our associates in the war at whatever self-sacrifice.

One of the matters in which Federal Food Administrators and county administrators are most keenly interested is the formation of just such community groups. And these administrators will do all in their power to cooperate with them.

Each State will have its own method of rallying the public round the standard of Food Administration. Very frequently boys and girls will be asked to help directly by distributing printed messages from house to house, by making lists of families or stores, by securing pledges from families which have not already signed them. These are details which each State will settle in the way that seems most advisable. Your task is to stand by ready to help in whatever is asked of you. That is precisely the thing which the nation asks of its soldiers at the front.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE—The other great way to help the Food Administration is to keep track of those in business who—either wilfully or carelessly—fail to cooperate with the plans intended to solve food-problems.

For instance, if some member of your family knows of any hotel or restaurant which does not observe wheatless and meatless days, report it at once to your county or Federal Food Administrator. *And stop eating there.*

Of course, in this time of stress most food-dealers are patriotically cooperating with the Food Administration. But if your town contains any retail dealer in foods who has not taken the United States Food Administration's membership pledge, *do not trade with that dealer.*

ENCOURAGING HONESTY—What is more, do whatever you can to induce your fellow citizens to give preference to those food-retailers who have taken the Food Administration's membership pledge. Why? Because any food-dealer who will not conform to that pledge is using the nation's hour of need as an opportunity to overcharge the public. Indirectly he is the cause of hindering our fighting forces at the front. Thus he is giving aid and comfort to the enemy; he is doing that which will cost the lives of American soldiers. And any dealer who thus puts his own business before his country deserves neither the trade nor the respect of the public.

REPORTING SLACKERS—What is more, the patriotic citizen should report to the county administrator any cases or well-founded rumors of hoarding or overcharging on the part of food-dealers. He should also report and attempt to discover the source of hostile propaganda connected with food, such as the falsehood, widely circulated last autumn, to the effect that the Government was going to seize housewives' canned goods.

In all these ways and many more, the patriotic citizen (and that ought to mean you) should assist the Federal Food Administrator of his State. Help him by doing what he and his assistants want of you. By so doing, you will help not only him and the Food Administration, but yourself as well, and, most of all, your country.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How does a plan for holding community meetings to discuss food-problems fit in with the system of decentralization?

2. Does your town have such meetings? Does any member of your family attend?

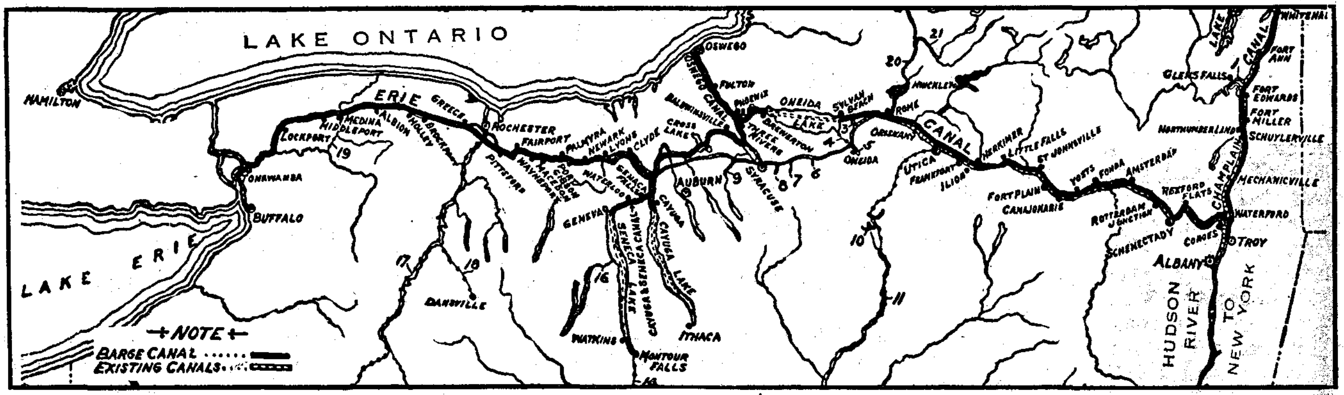
3. How many persons in your town or city signed Food Administration membership pledges last year? Has any further effort been taken to secure the cooperation of those who did not sign?

4. Find out the wording of the pledge to be taken by retail dealers in foodstuffs.

5. Are there any such dealers in your community who have not signed this pledge? What reasons do they give for their unpatriotic failure to do so?

6. To whom should you apply for information or instruction in regard to food-conservation matters?

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION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FAIRPORT
PITTSFORD
PALMYRA
NEWARK
LYONS
CLYDE
CROSS LAKE
WAYNEPORT
MACEDON
PORT GIBSON
WATERLOO
SENECA FALLS
GENEVA
AUBURN
SENECA LAKE
CAYUGA & SENECA CANAL
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WATKINS
MONTOUR FALLS
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TROY
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MECHANICVILLE
SCHUYLERVILLE
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BARGE CANAL
EXISTING CANALS

NEW YORK'S NEW 340-MILE WATERWAY FOR FREIGHT—THE $100,000,000 BARGE CANAL.

TIMELY AID FROM AMERICA'S INLAND PANAMA

A CANAL COMPARABLE IN SIZE, importance, and cost with the great waterway at Panama is now approaching completion in our country. Altho entirely comprised within the limits of a single State of the Union, it is within a half-hour's walk of some seven millions of persons—7 per cent. of our total population and 75 per cent. of that of the great State that has built and paid for it. This is New York's so-called "Barge Canal." Mr. D. B. La Du, special Deputy State Engineer, who writes of the work in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 12), tells us that the canal "is being completed most opportunely." It has been stated officially that the new waterway can carry 10,000,000 tons of freight from lake to tidewater this year; thus releasing thousands of freight-cars for use in other sections. In this hour, says Mr. La Du, our railways can not bear the full burden which must be borne, if we are to be successful in the present war. He goes on:

"Also the Barge Canal is being completed most auspiciously—at a time when the pendulum of almost universal public favor is swinging to its side. . . . The country is threatened with an almost fatal freight blockade, in spite of unprecedented efforts to bring our railroads to their maximum of efficiency, and in our extremity friends and opponents alike are welcoming the help of the waterways, which alone can materially relieve the pressure. . . . . . .

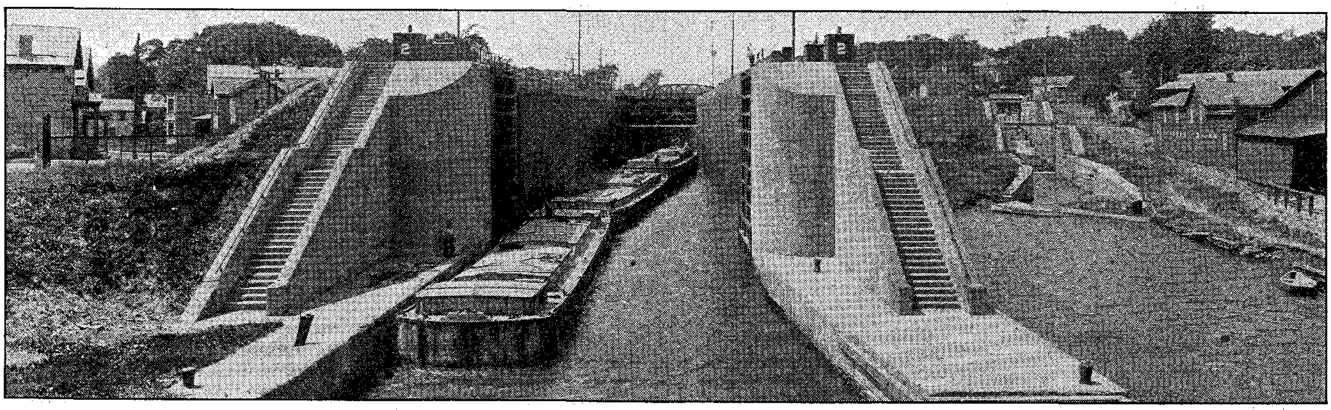
"Probably there are few who fully realize how strategic is the position which the Barge Canal occupies—that it is the essential link between two great chains of internal navigation, which reach to all of the Atlantic Coast States and to much of the Middle West.

"At the western extremity of the Barge Canal our great inland seas form a mighty system of natural navigation. It was to connect the territory surrounding these lakes with the Atlantic Ocean that New York built its first canal a hundred years ago. Not content with reaching the area immediately adjoining the lakes, plans have been projected to extend navigation still farther by means of canals. There are four of these projects which are worthy of notice. These are, first, the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal, which would join the Ohio River at Pittsburg with Lake Erie, and for which complete surveys and estimates have been made by the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania; secondly, the Lake Erie and Lake Michigan Canal, surveyed by the United States engineers and joining the heads of Lakes Erie and Michigan by a line only one-third the length of the present natural route, thus bringing Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Rapids that much nearer to the ocean; thirdly, the proposed improvement of existing canals in Illinois, which extend between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River; fourthly, a canal from the head of Lake Superior to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. . . . . . .

"At the eastern end of the New York canal another immense waterway system has been planned. This is the project backed by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. The plan contemplates an intracoastal canal which gives an inside passage along most of our Atlantic coast. This canal comes under Federal authority and parts of it are already being constructed. With the completion of the various parts there will be available a continuous navigation of 1,800 miles.

"The mileage of waterways in the Great Lakes and intracoastal projects, together with their connecting links, thus becomes very large. Even now there are 1,500 miles of navigation in the Lakes and 800 miles in the New York waterways."

The importance of the territory through which the Barge



THE NEW ERIE CANAL AND THE OLD.

THE BARGE CANAL'S FIRST LOCK WEST OF THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH THE THREE CORRESPONDING LOCKS OF THE OLD CANAL AT THE RIGHT.

Canal runs is not generally appreciated, Mr. La Du thinks. The original canals were responsible for founding a chain of cities and villages the like of which does not exist elsewhere in the country. On New York's waterways of Barge Canal dimensions are more than thirty cities, some ninety villages, and many hamlets, while other populous communities are but a few miles away. Nearly 75 per cent. of the people of the State, or 7 per cent. of the population of the United States, live within a half hour's walk of the New York waterway system. We read further:

"A study made by the Barge Canal Terminal Commission some six or seven years ago showed that by a very conservative estimate the region along the improved canal alone, not including anything on the Hudson River south of Albany, produced annually more than ten million tons of freight suitable for transportation by canal. . . . . . .

"It is fortunate that the people of New York State in the construction of their new canal have had the wisdom to avert the supreme weakness of nearly all American waterways—the lack of suitable terminals. . . . . . .

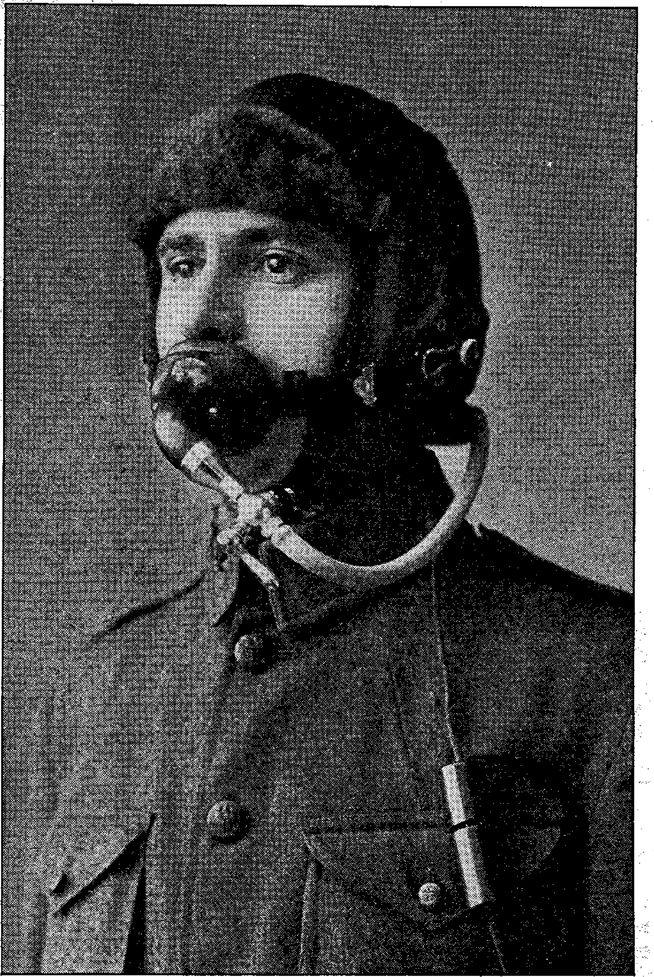
"At some fifty localities terminals have been or are being built. These places are scattered along all four branches of the canal and the adjoining lakes, which include Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, besides those terminals in New York City. . . .

"If the pleas are complied with which have gone to the Federal authorities from many sources during the last few weeks, probably much shipping will be seen on the Barge Canal next season. But to accomplish this desideratum, it seems almost imperative for the Government either to build boats or to aid in building them. The old boats are small and nearly worn out. New ones have not yet been built, and now it is difficult for individuals to get labor and materials for constructing them. In our pressing need for additional transportation, it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will hear and heed these calls."

The New York State Department of Public Works announces that the main trunk line of the new canal, 340 miles long, will be ready for navigation this summer. The channels in the new canal system will be 12 feet deep. The width varies; through canalized rivers and lakes it is at least 200 feet wide, through rock-cuts the minimum bottom width is 94 feet, and less through earth sections. The new locks are 310 feet long and 45 feet wide. It will thus be seen that the largest vessel which may pass through the improved channels must be not more than 300 feet long or 42 feet wide. No boat having a draft of more than 9½ feet will be permitted to use the canal. The height of these boats must not exceed 15 feet, in order that they may safely go under the bridges. All fixt bridges must be built at least 15½ feet above the water-level. The improved Champlain Canal gives New York a water-connection with the St. Lawrence River by way of the Hudson River, Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River. The Oswego Canal connects the main canal with Lake Ontario.

THE DICTOGRAPH IN AVIATION

One can not get away from the dictograph, which in most of its applications is simply a telephone with a very sensitive transmitter and a very loud-speaking receiver. Owing to these two peculiarities it is able to pick up and report conversations in an uncanny way that has imprest the public imagination and has won for the instrument a permanent place in the pages of the modern detective-story. In its secret-service adaptation, it is used, says George Holmes in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, January), by the United States Department of Justice, the Army and Navy, and the Governmental, State, and municipal police authorities for securing evidence when any other method would have failed. In business its application in interior intercommunication has proved a big help, enabling a busy executive to hold conferences without leaving his desk; or he may walk around the room, file papers, etc., and still be able to converse with whoever is at the other end just as if they were in the same room. He goes on:


Courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

AN AVIATOR EQUIPPED WITH A DICTOGRAPH.

"But by far the greatest boon to mankind of this invention has been its adaptation in aiding deaf people to hear, thereby making them more efficient and useful, and also lessening the chance of accidents happening.

"To church and theatergoers it has also proved of great merit—heretofore deaf people could only see the show or sit dumbly in church, but by this application of the dictograph they are now enabled to secure seats which are equipped with receivers adjustable to each individual and hear everything that is said, not to mention the enjoyment of the music and singing.

"In the illustration may be seen the very latest application of the microphonic principle—to help Uncle Sam win this war with flying machines. Heretofore the training of men for the flying corps and their work on the battlefield have been hampered through lack of adequate means of communication between the pilot and observer—thereby necessitating them to return to the ground before they could give any detailed or elaborate directions to one another or make changes in their plans.

"This new system consists of a special headgear which is strapped over the regular helmet. In the back of the same is set a dictograph so that it is always in the vertical position; from this a tube leads downward to a specially constructed mouthpiece, to be strapped in place over the mouth.

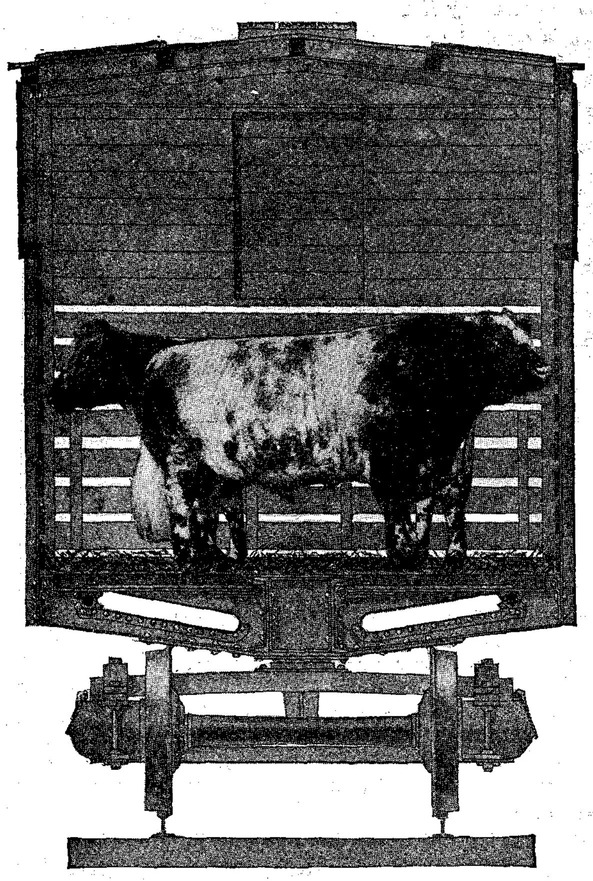
"A stop-cock regulates the sonority of the voice, which is allowed to reach the dictograph—a special cable is run between the two seats and to which both operators attach their plugs. It is believed that this method will supersede all previous efforts in this line. Those who have never been up in a flying machine of modern type, which speeds along at a velocity of from 60 to 120 miles per hour at times, have no real conception of the physical action on the aviator. His face is often distorted by the terrific air-pressure—his cheeks are pushed inward until they are hollow. And oftentimes he can just barely speak, owing to the severe cold, which fairly petrifies the skin and flesh. This condition was mentioned to the writer by a member of the Royal Flying Corps of Canada."

An interior view of a limousine shows the dictograph serving as a means of communication between the occupants of the car and the chauffeur, without the necessity of anybody moving his position or holding speaking-tubes. This equipment will be found on almost every car of note this season, among which may be named: Packard, Cole, Cadillac, Hudson, Pierce-Arrow, Winton, Chalmers, and Willys-Knight. The writer continues:

"Perhaps the most interesting and novel application of the dictograph is the installation in a very popular Broadway rendezvous — the 'Palais Royal.' In the ballroom, where diners and dancers while away their hours, the management has had placed around the pillars carefully concealed horns. Near the orchestra a number of special dictographs are placed, with wires leading to the cabaret performers' dressing-rooms. When the music commences it is carried to the dressing-rooms and the artists sing into transmitters which are connected with the horns in the dining-room, causing the singing to come from a seemingly mysterious source, much to the amazement of the patrons."

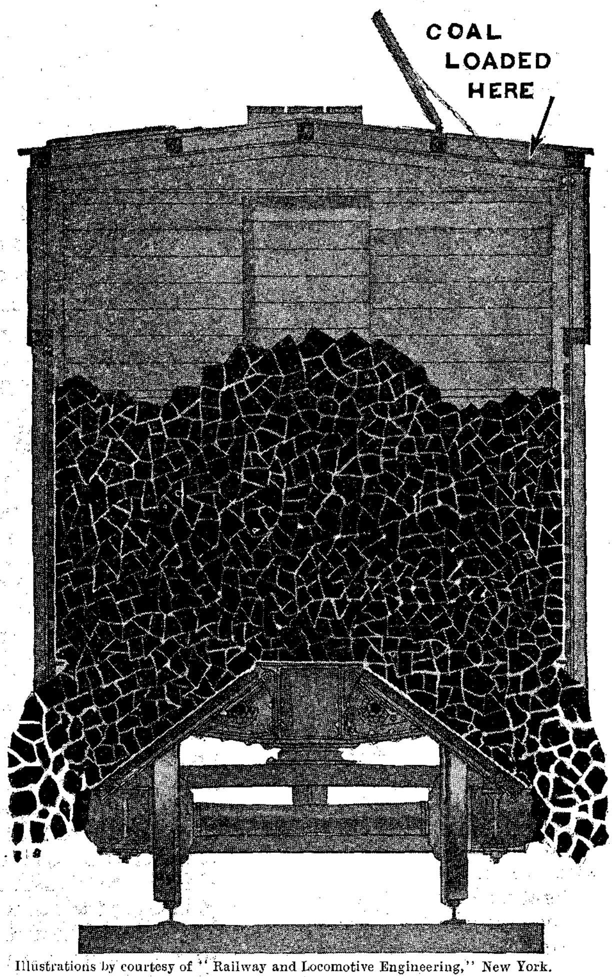
CONVERTIBLE CARS FOR ROUGH FREIGHT

A NEW FORM OF CAR, recently introduced on several Western railroads, may be used either for earth, ballast, and other material usually unloaded by dumping, or for live stock and merchandise. A simple mechanical operation changes the car from one form to another. These "convertible" cars have been devised as an aid in reducing the shortage of freight-cars. A writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, January) opines that this shortage is more apparent than real. It will be found, he thinks, that there are cars enough, but they have not hitherto been handled as they might have been. He goes on:


CONVERTIBLE CAR ARRANGED TO CARRY ANIMALS.

"One of the endeavors to reduce this 'shortage' of cars is the introduction of convertible cars. That is a class of car that can carry rough freight and quickly dump it, and on other occasions the same car can transport live stock and other forms of merchandise which must be unloaded rather than dumped, and for which a standard box or gondola with flat, even floor is the most suitable.

"The objects sought by the use of the convertible car are, briefly: To provide a flat-bottom gondola with removable ends and swinging sides for the movement of earth, ballast, and rough freight; to comprise in this car a form of construction making it readily convertible into a hopper-car for ballasting track by discharging the ballast between the rails and spreading it over the ties while the train is in motion; to maintain such construction that the cars could be readily converted into standard gondolas for revenue traffic, ore, coal, and other rough freight.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

CONVERTIBLE BOX CAR,
Showing the hopper doors for unloading coal or ore.

"The car already designed has not only capacity and strength to carry fifty-five tons of ballast in the hopper between the trucks, but has also, when converted into the gondola form, sufficient capacity to carry fifty-five tons of coal. The drop doors in the floor for discharging the load facilitate very greatly the unloading of coal, and the door in the bottom of the hopper for controlling the discharge of ballast saves all the labor expense of distributing the ballast. Both of these features are combined in one car, making a car having high efficiency for ballasting during the summer months and for coal-handling and ore-carrying during the winter. The newer type of car is meeting with a measure of favor, and is being purchased by such roads as the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central, and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads.

"Convertible cars are built either of wood, composite material, or all-steel construction, for any gage of track and for any capacity from twenty tons up to and including fifty-five tons.

"This style of car is only one of the various kinds of general service cars which are built by the different manufacturers, each of whom has a varying difference in his own special design, but all of which designs follow the same general principle of construction and operation exemplified in our illustrations."

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS AND BURGLARS

IT IS NOT TO BE WONDERED AT, perhaps, that those who sell electric light do not altogether look with favor on the "lightless night." The dealer in meat or wheat will dispose of his products somewhere despite meatless and wheatless days, but the manufacturer of light does not deal in coal, and some one else will make the profit that erstwhile was his. In suggesting that the occasional turning out of lights will be a grateful opportunity to the housebreaker, *The Electrical World* (New York), however, disclaims any desire to "register a kick" on behalf of the lighting companies. It believes that fuel-economy by light-reduction "may turn out to be a rather bad business," so long as all the lights are turned out on the same night. If lightless nights could only be celebrated on different days of the week by different members of the community, it thinks, the burglar would have no occasion to rejoice; as it is, he will feel like thanking us for our thoughtfulness. It says:

> 'Far be it from us to doubt the wisdom of the Olympians, but if we were of burglarious disposition the recent call for two 'lightless' nights per week would rouse in us a sentiment of profoundest gratitude. It used to be said that an electric light was as good as a policeman, and with what joy should we hail the suppression of any or all of these inconveniences to the profession of *Raffles!* We should judge it particularly thoughtful, too, to specify the lightless nights to be expected and to impress on the public the necessity of universally observing the same two evenings of darkness. Frankly, we have never been quite able to see why all men should abstain from pork on the same day of the week or fill up on fish on two other specified days. Indeed, the distribution of provender would be rather simplified by distribution of demand. But in this matter of the lightless nights universal agreement on the dates is really, from the standpoint of public safety, a rather serious matter if any substantial attention is to be paid to this particular economy. We do not wish to register any kick in behalf of the electric-light companies against a request to diminish the market for their product. They have shown no lack of patriotism and can be depended upon to stand by loyally, bearing their share of the public burden even tho they can not recoup themselves, as some others do, by raising prices at will. But, with all seriousness, effecting economy in fuel by the reduction of lighting may turn out to be a rather bad business.
>
> "Of course, we are not yet in the situation of London or Paris, and have no need for protective darkening. The question here relates to the probable effect of systematic decrease of lighting on accidents and on crime. It certainly will not take any large experience to show positive results in these particulars, and we hope that the information thus gained will lead to general rather than specific recommendations for economizing light. This is only one of the many ways in which the individual can reduce expenditures to meet the war-conditions which confront us, and it is to be judged strictly on its merits. As a measure for fuel-saving we do not anticipate any startling degree of success for the new regulations. A few weeks' investigation of the load curve will tell the story. Certainly there are many more efficient ways of reducing waste of fuel much less open to serious objection. The 20 per cent. or so of perfectly good fuel to be found in the ordinary ash-can suggests immediate possibility of results, and the amount of coal wasted in heating practically unused rooms is another item that looms large in the total of domestic fuel expenditure."

Sympathizers with this view will take comfort in the assertion that the so-called "Great White Ways" are not really expensive, but cheap, which is made by a writer in *American Industries* (New York). Statistics from our large cities, quoted from *The Wall Street Journal*, indicate, he says, that the various types of this kind of lighting represent, combined, a consumption of electric current amounting only to between three-tenths of 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. of the total output of the power-houses. A fair average would probably be about six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the output. Further, to abandon the use of this display lighting would result in a smaller proportionate saving in coal consumption than these figures indicate. He goes on:

> "The actual saving in coal-consumption in the larger cities would probably be less than one-half of 1 per cent., or, applied to all electric companies throughout the country, the total saving would probably be less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the coal they consume. It is estimated that the coal necessary to produce the power required for the electric signs in the city of New York is well within 10,000 tons a year.
>
> "In view of these figures, the opinion of some people that the electric energy consumed in illuminating all kinds of display signs represents the consumption of a very large amount of coal is without foundation.
>
> "If the people are not informed concerning the facts, they may consider it inconsistent for the authorities to urge upon them economy and conservation of our resources while their attention is directed nightly to what appears to be extravagance and waste in unnecessary display lighting.
>
> "It has been the experience abroad that cheerful surroundings and a certain amount of gaiety have a very favorable effect on the convalescence of wounded soldiers, while gloomy surroundings have a depressing and unfavorable effect. For this reason our allies, while prohibiting street illumination and displays in order not to invite hostile aircraft, have found it necessary to maintain theaters, moving-picture shows, and other forms of entertainment to cheer up the soldiers on leave of absence.
>
> "It is known that utility companies are governed by commissions and can not arbitrarily discontinue service to any customer or class of customers, also that many of the larger signs are supplied under contracts running from one to five years. In the event of this display lighting being abandoned, he believes that necessary action should be taken coordinately by national, State, and city authorities to protect the companies against suits and damages for discontinuance of service."

POTATO-BUTTER—In view of the extreme scarcity of butter, the British Food-Ministry has issued a recipe for a potato-butter which costs less than ten cents a pound and is said to be quite satisfactory if the directions are carefully followed. The recipe is quoted as follows in a London dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

> "Peel the potatoes and boil until they fall to pieces and become floury. Then rub through a fine sieve into a warmed basin fourteen ounces of potatoes and add two ounces of butter or margarine and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir until smooth and then mold into rolls and keep in a cool place. To make the appearance approvable, use butter coloring, and if intended to keep beyond a few days a butter preservative should be added."

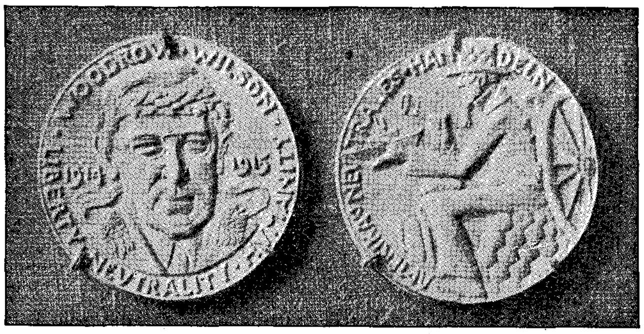
A REVOLUTION IN GAS—Altho gas is being used more than ever before, its direct employment for lighting is almost a thing of the past. Our modern "gas-lights" are chiefly burners where the light is not given out by the gas at all. It is mixed with air to produce a dim blue flame with great heating power. This flame serves to heat a mantle of mineral salts white hot, and it is this incandescent mantle that gives the light. Here the gas is used not for its light, but for its heat; and it is as a fuel that gas is now most valuable. According to an address delivered recently in England by President Harry Jones, of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and reviewed by *Nature* (London), not 5 per cent. of the whole gas output is now used for direct illumination, so that the name "Gas-Light Company" has become something of a misnomer. The use of gas as fuel, President Jones says, has received special development during the war, and the ready applicability of gas-appliances to the rapid making of munitions in emergencies has made them especially valuable. Mr. Jones quoted a high official of the British War Office as follows:

> "Without the direct aid of the gas industry . . . it would have been perfectly impossible for this country to wage the campaign of the last three years, or even for any but a trifling time resist the overwhelming floods of enemies that were poured upon it. When I first was asked to take charge of the manufacture and production of explosives, it took me but a few days to realize my absolute dependence on your great industry."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE GERMAN MIND AS BETRAYED IN WAR-MEDALS

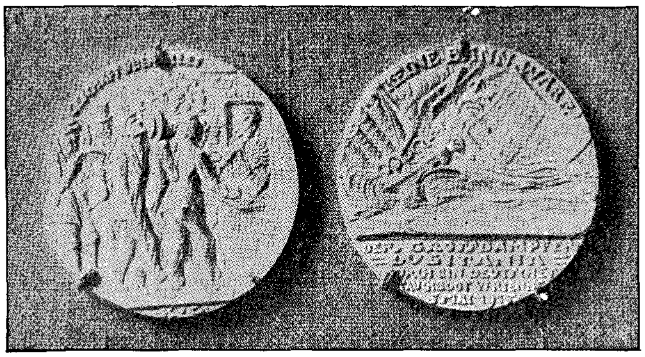
ART HAS SERVED AS HANDMAIDEN to the war on both sides, but, like Liberty, she must stand aghast at some of the things perpetrated in her name. Even the Germans themselves show chagrin over some outcroppings, such as commorative medals and Hindenburg statues. The Berlin Academy of Fine Arts was unable to stop the driving of nails into the wooden image of their hero, and had to own that their enemies were "not so very wrong if they describe these horrible manifestations of patriotic enthusiasm as barbarous, and compare them with practises known in connection with negro art." But if there was ever a hope that the statue itself would disappear, there is every chance, as a German writer laments, that "the memory of this craze is to be perpetuated in medals." Germany boasts of at least 580 varieties of these war-medals, in spite of the words of the writer quoted above, who goes on to say, "that a real artist should ever devote himself to producing such a medal is out of the question, and no collector of real taste will entertain the idea of filling his cabinets with these commercial products." Mr. G. F. Hill, keeper of the coins and medals of the British Museum, who writes a monograph on "The Commemorative Medal in the Service of Germany," hopes that "some museums devoted to the ethnology of primitive races will preserve specimens." How many Germany delights herself with can not be estimated beyond the 580 different varieties that have found their way to neutral countries. There are of course patriotic pieces carrying the portrait of the Emperor with quotations from his speeches; and on one he appears with the late Franz Josef and the Sultan of Turkey. "The motto assigns the 'Glory to God alone,' and discreetly leaves to the beholder the distribution of the shame between the three persons represented." There are over a hundred "Victory Pennies," among them commemorations of the "*Zeppelin* attacks on the London Docks" and "Bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool by German Ships." We gave our readers a glimpse of these precious tokens in our issue of September 2, 1916, and herewith add a few more. Mr. Hill speaks of the character of the medals:



WHEN WE WERE NEUTRALS.

On the obverse is the head of President Wilson, wearing a laurel wreath, the fillets embroidered with eagles. Below are the words (in English), "Liberty, Neutrality, Humanity." On the reverse is Uncle Sam sitting beside a gun and a pile of cannon-balls, offering a ship with one hand and clasping a bag of $1,000,000 in the other, with the words (in German), "America's Neutral Trade."

"German sentiment turns naturally to hero-worship, and the medals have fallen into line with this tendency. Innumerable are the portraits, not only of the leaders of royal birth, the Crown Prince, Prince Eitel Friedrich, the King of Bavaria, Crown Prince Rupprecht, Prince Leopold, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, Duke Albrecht of Wurttemburg; not only of the well-known leaders of less exalted origin—Field-Marshal von Falkenhayn, Field-Marshal von der Goltz, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Kluck, Field-Marshal von Mackensen, or—in the other elements—of Vice-Admiral von Spee and Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz and Count Zeppelin; but we have portraits of heroes of more modest rank, such as von Mücke (whose escape in a sailing-vessel from Keeling Island to Hodeidà must be almost forgotten by now); of von Müller, the captain of the *Emden;* and of Weddigen, who torpedoed the three cruisers. In civil life, the Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg; the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Helfferich; and even the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Freiherr von Schorlemer-Lieser, are included in the gallery along with the professor who invented the 42-centimeter gun. The portraits are a singular collection, particularly striking by reason of what appears to be the official expression of frightfulness which characterizes most of the military leaders. But not all of them have succeeded in the assumption of the desired degree of ferocity; General von Kluck's expression, especially on the medal on which the German eagle is seen gazing at the distant fortifications of Paris, is wistful almost to the verge of tears; Count Zeppelin looks merely stolid; while Admiral von Tirpitz is nothing if not genial."

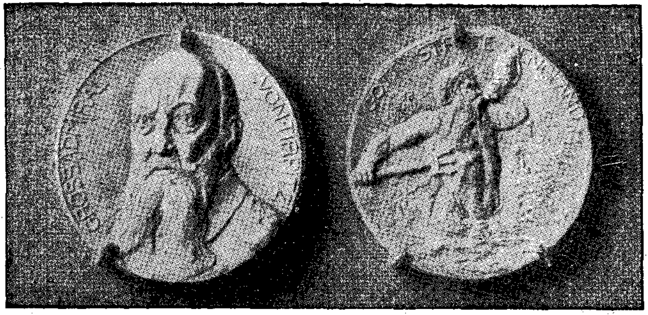


THE *LUSITANIA* MEDAL.

On the obverse the *Lusitania*, loaded with munitions and aeroplanes, and furnished with a ram like a battle-ship, sinking in the Atlantic. Above are the words, "No Contraband!" and below, "The liner *Lusitania* sunk by a German submarine, May 5, 1915." On the reverse, Death at the office of the Cunard Line selling tickets to a crowd of passengers; one of them is holding a newspaper with the words, "Submarine Danger!" but they refuse to listen to the warning of a German in a top-hat. Above are the words, "Business first."

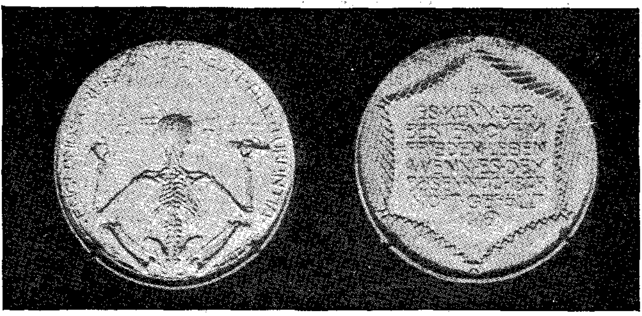
The medals to von Tirpitz interest this writer for their "revelation of German idealism in its latest form." The German Neptune, who shakes his fist and curses the British ships as they sink, "betrays by his attitude nothing but impotent and childish rage." On one he is represented blowing through a conch his defiance toward the shores of England. This, we read, is "so modeled as to suggest a paper bag, which will eventually burst with due effect." Such banalities, Mr. Hill declares, "indicate the difference in outlook between the Germans and the rest of the world." He gives another instance of the failure to see the real point of a statement:

"The portrait of the Crown Prince on a large medal by Götz is said to be a good likeness; but, if that is so, the caricaturist's occupation is surely gone. The Italian medalists of the Renaissance, whom some of the German school have studied with considerable care, were ruthless in their exposure of the vicious qualities of some of their sitters; but they never failed to render



THE THREAT AGAINST ENGLAND.

On the obverse is a portrait of Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz. On the reverse, Neptune rising from the sea and blowing a conch; in the background is the English coast, with the words, "God punish England," and the date, "February 18, 1915." An irreverent Britisher remarks that Neptune's conch "resembles a paper bag."



CARRYING OUT THE THREAT.

On the obverse is Death as a skeleton crouching in the water, holding in one hand a torpedo and in the other a floating mine, threatening a ship sailing on the surface, with the words, "England's greeting to the neutral *Tubantia*." On the reverse is the inscription, "The best of men can not live in peace if it does not suit his wicked neighbor."

at the same time that touch of distinction, of nobility, which is characteristic of the gentlemen of the Italian Renaissance. But we must doubtless make allowance for the difference of race. This medal of the Crown Prince has on its reverse a figure of the young hero *Siegfried* attacking with his broad-sword the four-headed dragon which symbolizes the Triple Entente united with Belgium. Nothing but a failure of the authorities to see the significance of the contrast between the relentless portrait on the obverse and the Wagnerian hero on the reverse can account for the omission to prosecute the artist for lese-majesty; the more so as the dragon, in spite of the hero's theatrical efforts, is still intact in all its features."

The von Kluck medals are very hard to get in neutral countries, which fact suggests to the writer that German authorities really see the immense appropriateness of the German eagle perched on a gun looking "hungrily at the fortifications of its coveted prey." This event, it is hinted, really belonged to the Allies to celebrate. One satirical medal struck before we entered the war will always be of importance to us:

"But even lack of humor begins to pall, and we may pass to what must be our last category. The use of the medal for satiric purposes has evidently appealed strongly to the German public. It is on the unimpeachable authority of a German specialist publication that we must place under this head the notorious *Lusitania* medal. This is the work of Karl Götz, of Munich, whose initials appear on it. In the issue for September, 1916, of the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, the organ of the Dresden Numismatic Club and the Bavarian Numismatic Society, there is a quotation from an English newspaper about this medal and the strange light which it throws on the mind of the German people. For the benefit of its readers, the German periodical adds: 'The piece referred to is one of the satirical medals cast by Karl Götz, at Munich, flagellating the levity of mind of the Cunard Line.' A curious point remains to be noted in this connection. The attack on the *Lusitania*, according to the medal, was made on May 5, 1915. As a matter of fact, the actual date was two days later. Sinister deductions have been drawn from this discrepancy. But it must be doubted whether the German naval authorities would have confided their intentions to Herr Götz in Munich, altho it is quite possible that he may have begun his design at the time when the impudent German warning to intending passengers was published in the American press. In any case, the discrepancy is a good instance of the way in which medallic evidence for historical events needs to be verified.

"If the satire of the *Lusitania* medal requires to be expounded to the ordinary mind, there are other pieces in which the satirical intent of the medalist will be quite clear, even to the most unsympathetic enemy. Such are the medals satirizing the 'Crafty Spite' of the Entente; the 'Campaign of Lies' conducted by the 'Cabal of Incendiaries,' our Foreign Ministers; the 'Landing of the Indians at Marseilles'; the 'Wooing of the Balkan Kings'; 'Italy's Withdrawal from the Triple Alliance'; and America's manufacture of munitions for the Entente.

"Such also is the curious series of pieces cast in iron by Eberbach, a sort of *danse macabre*, in which a skeleton plays the leading rôle. It is not clear whether the medal in this series which satirizes 'England's Greeting to the Neutral *Tubantia*,' and represents Death discharging, on England's behalf, a torpedo at the unfortunate Dutch vessel, was issued before or after it was definitely proved that the torpedo in question was a German one. Nor does it much matter if, as a high German authority has said, it is to be the Germans who will write the history of this war."

THE NEW IRISH "WILSON"

NO PHOTOGRAPH of Mr. Sargent's "President Wilson" is permitted, so whoever does not go to the Metropolitan Museum, where it sojourns briefly before betaking itself to Dublin, will see the picture only through the eyes of our professional critics. And this vision is not beguiling, because scarcely one of the critics is beguiled. It may be their natural *ennui*, having to see so much and so many pictures and report on them, or it may be their resentment that their report alone must do, for the Dublin art authorities refuse to have a reproduction made of this portrait, done for the National Gallery of Ireland. Then, too, the fault may be Mr. Sargent's. The critic of the New York *Evening Post* puts it up to him in two ways. It sees the picture figuring in a discussion "as to whether our understanding has progressed or Mr. Sargent's brush and vision have lost some of their sagacity." Of course it wouldn't do to suspect, much less confess, a failure in himself. So he takes the picture sternly to task:

"It appears as a matter-of-fact likeness wanting in the accustomed virtuosity and the luck of vision that have so often attended this prolific painter. He has had such happy accidents now and then: the well-remembered 'Ascher Wertheimer,' the pale and elegant 'Madame G.,' and the 'Marquand' of the Museum, and the small head of General Wood, as examples. His 'President Roosevelt,' with a big hand on a newel-post, is already forgotten, along with an endless string of fashionable portraits marked on occasion with passages of great dexterity. His vision has generally been commonplace. His art is in his hands.

"Compare the eyes of the 'Wilson' to the eyes of the 'Marquand.' The 'Wilson' eyes are dead. They tell nothing of the man behind them, and nothing of the reporter-painter except as when we come fresh from the 'Marquand,' that coolly physiological record of liquid eyes. The realist grown tired of looking becomes a formularist. His brush moves in the old way—a force of habit—but without fire. He becomes a mere reporter seriously jotting down the cut of the head and of the suit of clothes, of shapes, but with no interest in their significance. The hands are characterless, almost boneless, and attached to sleeves rather than to arms. Is this figure a war-leader or a tailor's dummy? The clothes vie with the man in interest, and the clothes almost win. They issued an edict in Paris once against frock-coated figures in bronze and marble. They could have gone on to paint. It was a wise edict. These clothes are so accurately noted.

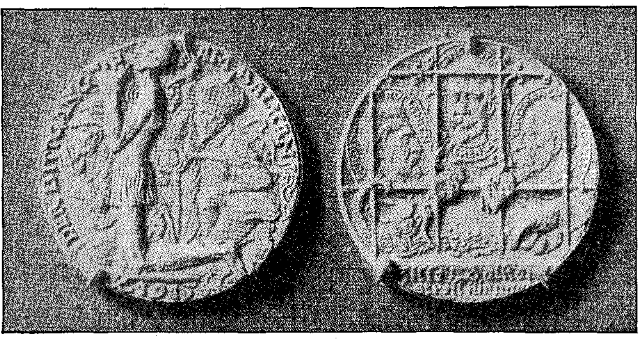
"Mr. Sargent, calling upon his particular brand of painter tricks, now somewhat familiar, reminds us that he has always, and to no mean extent, depended upon the power of the well-placed accent. We shall find it saliently evident in the treatment of the knees of this portrait, from which the trouser-legs fall away, and in the management of high lights on the solidly drawn chair. There are many brushes as capable to-day, and many more which draw patterns of greater grandeur."

So the critic turns away with the conviction that "Mr. Sargent's laurels have turned yellow with age"; and if one doubts such a calamity, just reflect that "art and connoisseurship have advanced since they were green," and don't accuse the critic of not seeing through it all, for "oratory may no longer hide a want of the sounder qualities." Or take the *Sun's* critic. The whole matter is summed up so well for him by a young artist-critic, called Schmittie, found standing near the portrait at the Museum, that he lets him do the job of criticizing while he himself talks pleasantly of the *Sun's* office cat, and various other relevancies. Schmittie is not backward, tho:

"I tell you that picture is n. g., and what's more, Sargent is a flubdub. Why, Irving Wiles could beat it. It's only skin deep. It has no color. It has no interpretation, no style. Sargent was afraid when he painted that picture. He was afraid of the Schwartzkoeffer clothes and the Schwartzkoeffer chair, and afraid of what the people would say. In a committee meeting-room it would never be distinguished from the other portraits there. In a museum you would never know it to be a Sargent without the label. Bonaventura has given Sargent the go-by. He quit portraits once; he should have stayed quit."

WHEN THE VOICE SHAKES

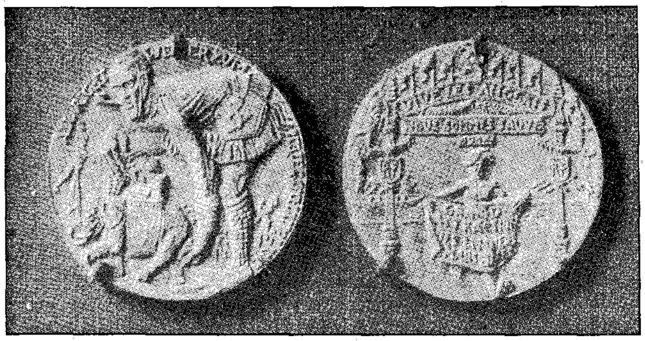
TREMOLO appears to be the singer's heaven and the hearer's purgatory. At least, practise and endurance would lead one to such a conclusion; but a writer in the London *Times* finds a justification in nature herself for this as well as other deviations from the natural way of singing. He calls it a "protest of nature against convention, of the unconscious against the conscious." The story has gone forth that a famous singer who found his voice on the wane and beyond his control fell into the habit of *tremolo*, and thus retained his place a little longer before the public, and all the young aspirants began to copy his new method of singing. The writer here calls *tremolo* along with other song devices "defensible when they are perfectly natural." But when singers "too consciously adopt them, they become in their turn conventions and defeat their own purpose." Thus:


"THE WOOING OF THE BALKAN KINGS."

On the obverse are a British soldier (in kilt and puttees only), the Emperor of Russia with a knout under his arm, President Poincaré, and the King of Italy joining in the "procession to the Balkans." On the reverse are the heads of the three Balkan Kings: Ferdinand of Roumania, Constantine of Greece, and Ferdinand of Bulgaria, behind a grating. On the grating hang emblems of the four Powers of the Alliance: an apple for Italy, a heart for the French Republic, a dolphin emitting money for England, and a clenched fist for Russia, with the words: "Help, Balkans! Fight for us!"

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FOUR ENTENTE NATIONS.

On the obverse are the heads of Mr. Delcassé, Viscount Grey, Mr. Iswolsky, and Signor Salandra. Viscount Grey is embracing Mr. Delcassé and holding a medallion of King Edward VII. Below is the inscription: "The Cabal of Incendiaries." On the reverse is an allegorical representation of the "Quadruple Alliance's Campaign of Lies": A figure of Rumor blowing a trumpet is riding in a chariot inscribed "Triumphal Train to Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople," the wheels of which are being broken on the spiked helmets of the German Army. Rumor is scattering broad-sheets with the words: "Revolution in Berlin!" "Germany at the Point of Starvation!" "The Cathedral of Reims in Ruins!" and "The End of the Barbarians!"

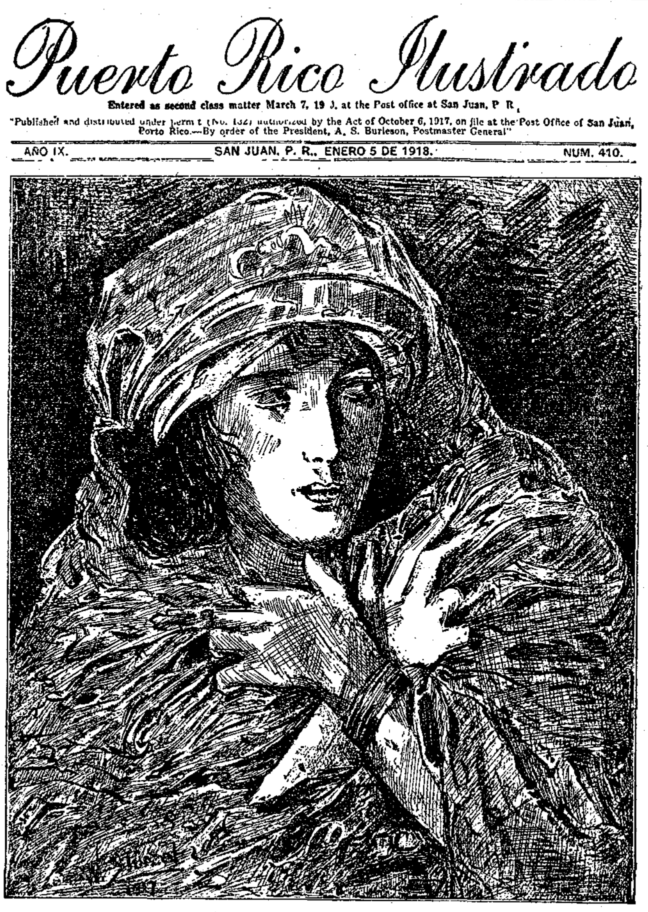

THE LANDING OF THE INDIANS AT MARSEILLES.

On the obverse is a British soldier in a kilt twisting the tail of an elephant on which an Indian is seated and driving it forward with the words: "All right, pass on to the battle-field." On the reverse is a triumphal arch erected by the French Republic, and an Indian carrying a poster running underneath it. The inscriptions (in French) run: "Long live the English! We are safe! Tremendous attraction—the Indians at Marseilles!" (It will be noted that in the twelve French words of these inscriptions there are five mistakes.)

"A voice that is always wavering on a note, like a finger that is always rocking on a string, deadens feeling instead of quickening it. Moreover, it develops flat singing, since *tremolo* is usually in a flat direction, as so needing less exertion. There was a singer last year who in this way managed to persist in a B flat while her accompanist was firmly striking a G-major chord. It is within the mark to say that three women out of five use *tremolo* more than they should, and one out of five more than is endurable. Men may have plenty of faults, but this is seldom one of them; consequently, when a man has this fault it is intolerable. In the case of operatic singers it is more pardonable. No voice could sustain a long, emotional part in an opera unless it might borrow from *tremolo*, as the face does from paint, adventitious aid. Also, when such singers appear in a concert-hall, where the artifice is out of place, they can not be expected suddenly to unlearn the habit, even if the strain of the opera night after night had not put it out of their power to do so. But there is no excuse for its appearance at a 'first recital'—there it can only come from incompetent teaching.

"Our quarrel with excess of *tremolo* is twofold. When passion is simulated by tremor, it is forgotten that an Englishman, when he is moved, does not tremble. He does weird things, uses queer words, or gives ordinary words an unusual turn; or he wrests the matter in hand to his grave or anxious thoughts, and so makes them mean the more to him for their deep root in his practical life. People who make their voice tremble do, therefore, just the unconvincing thing. They ask us to believe that emotion has deprived them of the control of it, whereas we all know that real emotion would have made it do its work in a fuller and finer way. Secondly, *tremolo* never indicates which of all the emotions it alludes to; it may be grief, anger, or love; and we have to look at the words to see which, whereas the style of singing ought to tell us. Thus it argues poverty of ideas, and may fairly be described as musical bankruptcy.

"The listener is either cajoled or cheated. He is cajoled by the mystery of a note sung as if the emotion behind it were too great to flow steadily, and he is cheated by not knowing which of two notes is meant. *Tremolo* is like the dancing plume on the knight's helmet, which was there ostensibly to dazzle the eyes of admirers, but really to confuse an antagonist's aim; and *rubato* is like the blazon on his shield, which concealed him from those who did not know his pedigree and revealed him to those who did. The essence of both was—and is—that they should not be made too common."



Puerto Rico Ilustrado

Entered as second class matter March 7, 19 J, at the Post office at San Juan, P R,

"Published and distributed under permit (No. 132) authorized by the Act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Post Office of San Juan, Porto Rico.—By order of the President, A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General"

AÑO IX. SAN JUAN, P. R., ENERO 5 DE 1918. NUM. 410.

THE SUSPECTED MAGAZINE-COVER,

Which, instead of being merely cubistic, is supposed to express an amount of information desired in Germany about our West-Indian defenses. It was intended to reach Germany through Spain.

We come nearer to the birds in using *tremolo*, but so we do when we sing out of strict time. Birds may achieve tune—some of them—but seldom time. Tune and time combined, that is, determinate notes, are a convention of man, and "where he is nearest nature his voice most shares the formlessness of the voices of animals." We read of further deviations:

"Man's nature is everywhere in rebellion against this developing convention. Indefinite, wavering pitch is prized by aboriginals as 'good singing,' and is imitated on the earliest instruments. A race between drum and voice, in which the drum generally wins, is considered a point of art. From such indications and many like them we see that *tremolo* and *tempo rubato*—*i.e.*, falsification of tune and time—do not, as is sometimes said, date from Rubini and Chopin respectively, but are ineradicable instincts.

"Whence we may conclude that both pitch and rhythm can be better apprehended when the truth and its opposite are simultaneously present, and that in this we have one more example of the supreme law of art—that it shall break its own laws in the act of obeying them.

"When composer and singer became two persons instead of one, notation was introduced; and the true reading of this is for the singer, at every moment, a matter of good judgment. It is this judgment that Plunket Greene and Henschel use when they let the impetus of the voice do violence to the rhythm, swallowing up perhaps a whole bar of the time, just as folk-singers do who are intent on the tune, not as music, but as a means of telling the story. Equally, that judgment decides, elsewhere, that the time shall be rigidly mechanical, and so do violence to the voice, which is a live creature. These licenses are justified when we are sure of the composer's intention behind them, when we know their pedigree, as it were, and are able to account for them.

"Again, we occasionally hear Mr. Robey, when he means to be particularly wicked or pathetic, sing a whole passage deliberately flat, and no ear is offended, because every one knows that he can sing it true when truth is in point; one remembers hearing Miss Edith Clegg, who has more than one arrow in her quiver, do much the same with a song called '*Mon joli bateau*'; and Mme. d'Alvarez the other day, when she sang the last of the three leaps in '*Mon cœur s'ouvre*' nearly a semitone sharp, was using a legitimate means of expression, tho pushing it to its logical extreme."

A GRAPHIC SPY CODE

MODERN ART has played into the enemy hands in a way such as the art of the past could never have been guilty. The technique of our modernists has accustomed us to many lines and strokes that to the uninitiated seem at best irrelevant and at worst the attempts of a tyro who fails to say easily what he aims to impart. But the watchful and resourceful German spy finds in them a camouflage for his code-message, and so he sends to Germany by way of Spain information about our defenses in the Caribbean. And it all goes as part of the design of a magazine-cover issued in Porto Rico. The artist and plotter, Werner K. R. W. Sturzel, is safe now at Fort Oglethorpe, where he admits that he is a special intelligence agent of the Imperial German Government assigned to get information to Berlin. The New York *Tribune* gives a reproduction of the magazine-cover, and says:

"What is believed to be his most ingenious trick to get secret information to Germany via Spain was in the form of a line-and-wash drawing he made for the *Puerto Rico Ilustrado* in 1917, and which appeared as the cover-design of that periodical in the issue of January 5 of this year. This paper has a large circulation in Spain, and Sturzel was aware that, through no incriminating effort on his part, his cryptic illustration would fall into proper hands in Barcelona, Valencia, or Cartagena, and eventually reach the German destination.

"Altho Sturzel posed as a business man, he was exceedingly versatile, and used his talents to further his espionage activities.

"Painting and drawing were among his accomplishments, and by the aid of his talent he managed to create for the *Puerto Rico Ilustrado* the head of an Arabian woman, entitled 'Tipo Arabe,' which the Porto-Rican authorities believe literally teems with code letters and hieroglyphics decipherable only in Germany or by Sturzel.

"Persons familiar with the handling of codes and cryptograms have exprest the belief that in his cover-design Sturzel may have revealed important information to the enemy, especially as to American activities and defenses in the Caribbean. This was given particular significance, since it was known that German agents have been active in their efforts to procure a submarine base in Caribbean and West-Indian waters, and that the Kaiser had many sympathizers in Venezuela."

Some personal facts about the fabricator are added:

"Just about the time that the Government agents began to lay their plans to trap Sturzel, Cipriano Castro, the ex-Dictator of Venezuela, was ordered out of Trinidad by the British Government and immediately returned to Porto Rico, where he had made his home for ten months before the United States declared war on Germany.

"Sturzel was sent to Porto Rico about the time the European War began and was employed by one of the biggest German business houses on the island. He always had an abundance of money and was a liberal spender. It was the belief of the Secret Service agents who were watching him that he was in the pay of Wilhelmstrasse. Sturzel gave the impression always that his parents were wealthy and that it had been their custom to 'give generously to the children far away from home.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FROM THE HEART OF FRANCE TO THE HEART OF AMERICA

FRENCH GRATITUDE for the work of the American Red Cross is one of the most graceful expressions of the war. Even before our participation in the struggle it was said, in a way that the French are most the masters of, that "a new word ought to be invented to express American kindness." Now that we suffer in all respects equally when the French suffer, the work of our Red Cross on the other side is our work too. Whether we are doing all we are credited with or not, French gratitude stops at nothing but the full award, for, says a writer in *Le Petit Écho de la Mode* (Paris), "America stops at nothing in coming to our aid. Its large cities are adopting our devastated towns, in order to reconstruct them, and its multimillionaires are undertaking to rebuild our villages." Can we accept such full-throated praise if we are not worthy of the further word of this writer? "Do we not know," she asks her country people, "that the Americans are depriving themselves in order to aid us? And therein lies their real charitableness. To give of one's excess is good; but to give of what one needs oneself is admirable! Now, in the United States economy is effected in meals, in the wardrobe, in pleasures, in everything that is not indispensable to health, in order that the Allies may have to deprive themselves of less." The better understanding between ourselves and the people of France that is coming about as a result of these efforts is surveyed by the Paris *Temps* in connection with the public speeches delivered at the Exhibition of American Gifts in December. Thus:

SUPPLIES FOR BLERANCOURT.

An American worker in the devastated district bringing help for the reclamation of ruined homes.

"The speakers will not only do honor to their country in calling attention to America's magnificent open-heartedness ever since the war began, but they will also correct a legend which for too long has had a certain currency in France among people who have, even while praising the undeniable activity of our new allies, failed to do justice to their spirit of method and of discipline. Indeed, whether we have been thinking of charity, sports, industry, or commerce, we have sometimes been inclined, now, for several years, in some circles at least, and even while admitting the New World's vitality, to picture that vitality in incorrect colors. It seemed almost as if we could not admit that an energy, so vigorously applied in all domains of human activity, could flow with a balanced rhythm. The American civilization, for those who had not studied it on its ground, seemed a sort of nervous paroxysm of energy, always interesting, but not easily capable of keeping time with our Latin rhythm. Our prejudices in respect to the 'strenuous life' of Americans were fostered by certain misinformed or unrepresentative travelers, who, on both shores of the Atlantic, would have kept the Americans and the French from coming to an understanding of one another, if clear-sighted writers had not come, even before the war, to correct our vision. The truth, well enough known to readers of *Le Temps* at least, is that the truly giant accomplishments of the American civilization would never have been realized except for the existence of a perfect sense of organization and an impeccable severity of method. The war has come to bring to our old world the most convincing example of the method by which the Americans work, and by which they attain the ends they have proposed for themselves. In the field of social effort, for instance, if this week's lecturers take the trouble to sum up what the American Red Cross has done for children, for refugees, for the populations of the invaded regions, for the tuberculous, the sick, and the wounded, they will give to the French public a striking picture of this calculated, directed, and disciplined activity. Those who have witnessed the birth, the gradual development, and finally the spreading of their charitable undertakings, know how well they have represented, and still do represent, order, harmony, foresight, and intelligence. Their activity is intense, even agitated, and yet it never jostles; the means engaged are considerable, but necessary for the enormous task that it was necessary to accomplish; the machinery is always proportional to the imagination of the workman who employs it.

"This regularity, this strict method, this constant direction assured to work, will perhaps astonish the French public still more when that public knows in detail all the United States is doing. From the organization of charitable agencies to that of camps of military concentration (passing over the matters of transport and the uses to which our ports have been put), the American effort bears witness everywhere to order, symmetry, and discipline wedded to prodigious activity and to skilfully applied power. No useless agitation in the effort made, no transitory excitement; but, in a constant rhythm, a generous and a productive expenditure of energy. In shipyards as in office, in manual no less than in intellectual labor, the American, all the while making an intense effort, always keeps cool and maintains his self-control. He applies himself to lose none of the hours he gives to toil, to disperse none of the springs of his energy. Punctuality, for instance, is one of his familiar virtues, as all those of us who will have occasion to work beside the Americans during this war—and the number is legion!—will be able to witness."

The antituberculosis campaign is perhaps one of the most important initiated by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Institute in cooperation with the French authorities. This work is described by Lucien Chaissaigne in *Le Journal*, a Paris daily whose circulation approaches a million. The freezing nights of winter in the mud and water of the trenches have sent home thousands of soldiers infected with the white plague, who thereby become a permanent danger to those they come in contact with. Mr. Chaissaigne writes:

> "A special education, therefore, must be given him, which will enable him to take proper care of his health and to resume his normal place in society.
>
> "As early as last winter the Rockefeller Foundation, whose good works are numberless, sent to France two successive missions, composed of distinguished leaders of the American scientific world, to study this poignant problem in all its details. Following their reports, the American Red Cross assumed the task as its own and decided immediately to undertake the application and adaptation in France of the methods of treatment and prevention of tuberculosis used in America.
>
> "Dr. Farrand, chief of the mission, has defined the work thus conceived. It is for our allies to give us the benefit of their own experience, to help us escape the terrible evil which the contagion of tuberculosis might become in our country. How will that fight be organized? Already the Americans have made their plans clear. They rely on three factors:
>
> "First, they wish to give us an example of a city organization. In one district of Paris, and in some of the great cities of the provinces, complete antituberculosis committees (dispensaries, laboratories, home visiting) will be organized. Dr. James Alexander Miller has charge of this part of the work.
>
> "At the same time, the distribution of financial aid will be begun. The Americans will not wait for the organization to be complete to put in practise this part of the program. The urgent cases called to their attention will receive the necessary financial help at once. This department is under the direction of Dr. William Charles White.
>
> "Finally, a careful study has already been undertaken with the purpose of starting a campaign of popular education following the methods generally used in America: traveling exhibits, lectures, lantern-slides, moving pictures. This educational work is assigned to Prof. Selskar Gunn."

A DIVERSION FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

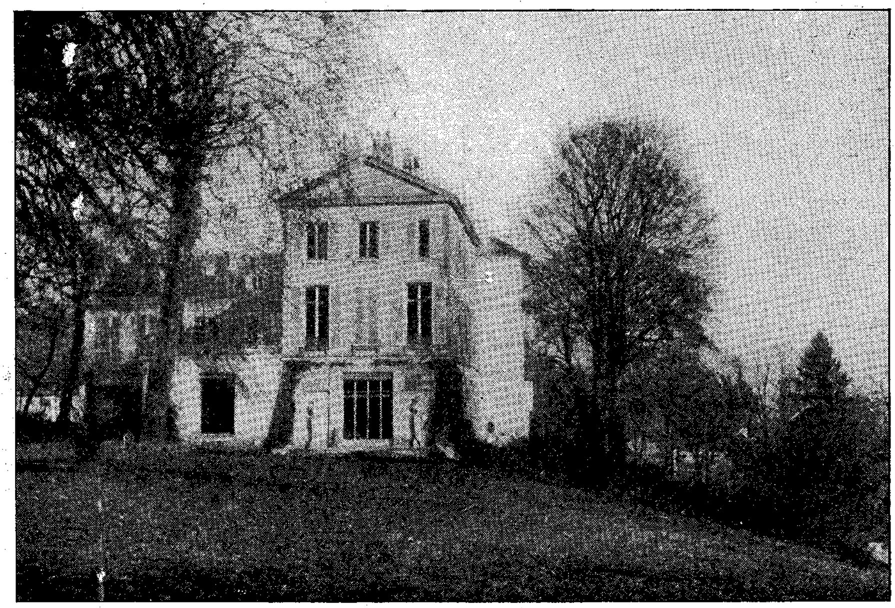
These French soldiers, invalided from the trenches, while away the time with a victrola at a sanatorium for the tuberculous.

The indictment against Paris drawn by Mr. Ambroise Rendu, president of the Tuberculosis Commission of the Department of the Seine, is one of startling insistence. This is brought out in his speech delivered at the same meeting in Paris:

> "We have proved that there are at Paris 6,000 houses—they have their numbers, like the houses in the Bible where death had entered—and they are houses in which the successive occupants die of tuberculosis, in which the son dies after the father, the daughter after the mother; and yet these houses are always full. What is more, they are packed under conditions of the most deplorable kind, for we have not yet been able to provide our working people with sufficiently large quarters.
>
> "A frightful task, this that lies before us; but can we really frighten our friends, the Americans? And I am not rash in taking their courage and their good will for granted, for I have seen the catalog, or, so to speak, the Table of Contents, of all the social efforts that they would undertake in our country under the Red Cross; they have drawn up a marvelous program that takes the child from his birth, and even before his birth (since the mother also is cared for) and continues the effort all along the line of years.
>
> "Such is the program. Nothing finer was ever conceived, and I don't know how to go about thanking our American friends warmly enough. Great promises have been made to us, and I am proud to-day to express the gratitude of the city of Paris, with all its grandeurs, and also all its miseries. Gratitude to the noble nation that does not wish to bring us money alone, but also to put at our disposition its good-will and its devotion. The heart of America has spoken—it is the heart of America which I would thank.
>
> "Ladies and gentlemen, one word sums up our feelings, one and all:
>
> "*Vivent les États-Unis!*" (Prolonged applause.)

After saying so much that must be grateful to American ears, one of the speakers adds a comment that not only provides a compliment, but helps to dispel one of the illusions of the war:

> "There are many more traits which will not surprize those of us to whom the mechanism of the American effort is familiar. And in this fact we find the proof that the German does not wholly monopolize—as he pretends—the secret of organization; and that other nations can demonstrate, with ours, their energy in work at the same time as their powers of methodical application and disciplined labor."



WHERE THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CARES FOR THE TUBERCULOUS OF PARIS.

The famous French publishing house of Hachette have sold this château at Plessis-Piquet, near Paris, to the American Red Cross, and it will be used as a sanatorium for tuberculous women and children brought from the congested districts of the capital.

THE PERIL TO MISSIONARY AFRICA

TO WRECK all that missionaries have accomplished in Africa would be the result of allowing Germany to resume the control of the colonies now freed from her sway. This is pointed out in the New York *Tribune* by the Rev. William S. Rainsford, the former rector of St. George's Church, New York, and "a mighty hunter before the Lord," having spent nearly three years in Africa in the pursuit of big game. If one questions his knowledge of the Dark Continent one has but to read his book on "The Land of the Lion"; and the German menace that he sees there is in her ambition to create "an exact counterpart of her plan for Middle Europe." We read:

> "She aims to establish a solid belt of country between the Indian Ocean and the southern Atlantic. By doing so she would cut the continent in two. She would again divide her enemies and rivals, she would keep them divided. . . . . . .
>
> "In Africa, as a colonizer, Germany's policy has been as clear as the day. She has beaten to the earth all native tribes; she has prepared herself 'to rush' her neighbors' territory. Yet these are not her chief offense against the peace of the great African land and against those who have chosen it for their home. That offense lies in her deliberate and declared intention to do in Africa what Englishman, Boer, Frenchman, Belgian, and Portuguese have so far not only refrained from doing, but have pledged themselves for Africa's advantage never to do, and that is this: Germany has proved her intention of building up in Central Africa a military state. If such a crime against humanity were to be allowed, then must we bid good-by to peace and progress and quiet in that unfortunate and blood-soaked land. The work of countless missionaries and civil servants would be undone, and the savage instincts of tribes who are just beginning to know the blessings of peaceful industry would be stirred and stimulated."

Dr. Rainsford does not pretend that, apart from the German sphere of influence, the condition of native races in equatorial Africa is wholly idyllic. "Belgian rule in the Kongo has been bad, Portuguese rule of the large and potentially rich possessions of that country has been unintelligent and selfish." But all the same—

> "No one who has traveled in the country (and I have spent the best part of three years in it, lived among its tribes, and marched, with their assistance, several thousand miles) can be for a moment doubtful of the immense advance made and the good already done, largely owing to England's peaceable policy of occupation and civil rule. There has been little trace of militarism in England's rule. Up to 1914 she had, for instance, in all her immense East-African territory just two battalions of native infantry and one battery of artillery. She was wholly unprepared for war. Her colonization was absolutely pacific. Where climatic conditions were favorable to European settlement the country was being rapidly taken up. Where the climate was unfavorable, as in the rich Uganda region, the tribes were encouraged to practise better agricultural work by capable civil servants and by a large number of missionaries (several of them American, by the way), men and women as devoted, and not only devoted, but as wise and far-seeing in their methods as any who ever left home and comfort to live lonely lives of hardship for the sake of their fellow men.
>
> "Such men and such measures soon worked wonders among the natives. Slavery stopt. (And, be it remembered, the slave trade had flourished in East Africa since Solomon's time or before.) Intertribal war came almost to an end. Cattle-stealing and throat-cutting became unpopular. The settlers were finding out very quickly that if they were to succeed in maintaining themselves they could only do so by engaging the friendly cooperation of the black people living at their door. Their tragedies that too often have marked the entrance of the white man into an unoccupied or half-occupied region have in British territory been almost unknown.
>
> "I may seem to be drawing too rosy a picture, but I know well that the men of the African Inland Mission (its headquarters are in Philadelphia) would indorse every word I say. I admit that in Portuguese and Belgian territories native labor has been forced and the natives at times very cruelly treated, but there can be no doubt that England, setting as she has a fine example of fairness and humanity, was lifting to a higher plane the whole standard of native administration on the continent."

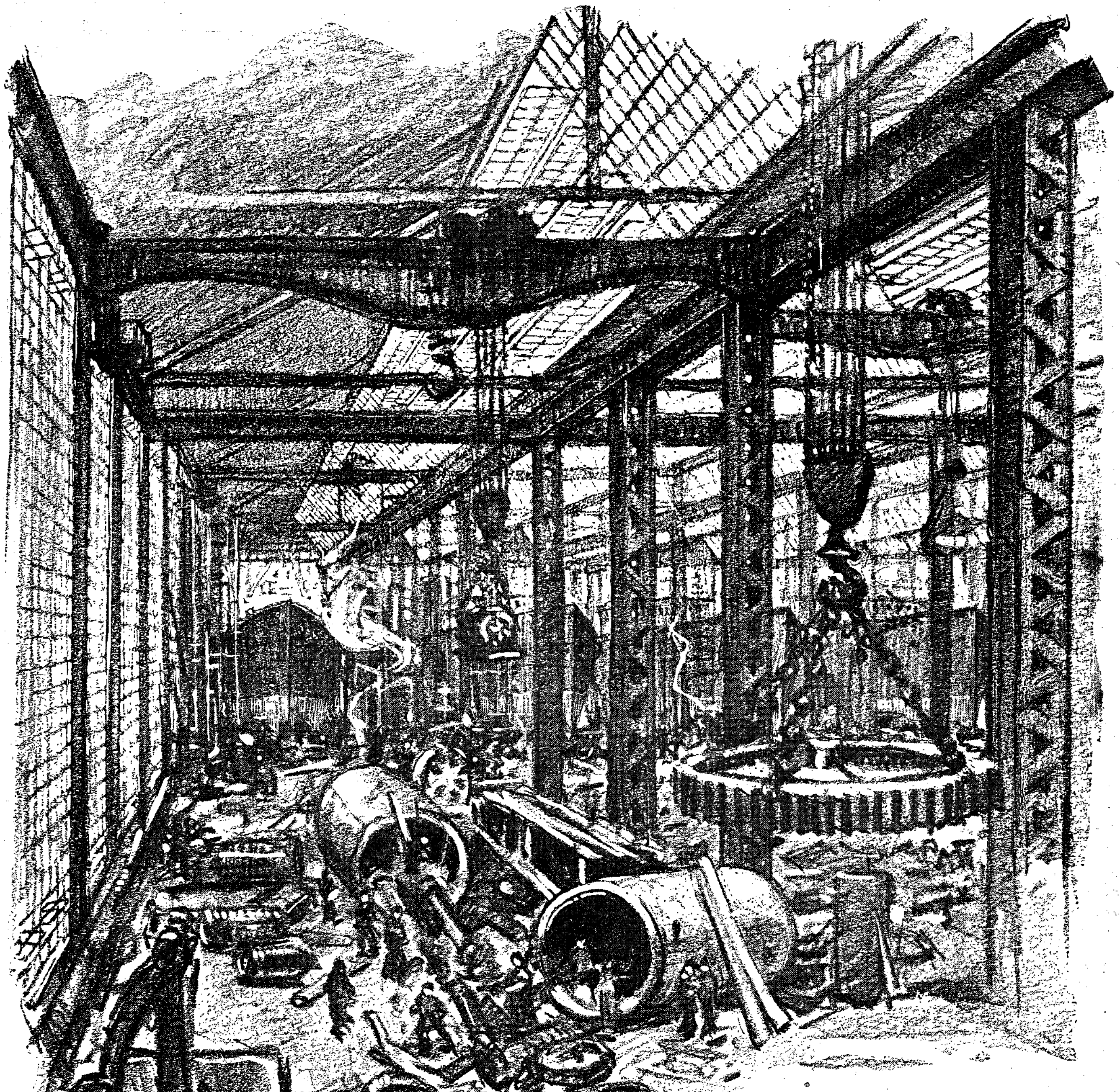
Germany's avowed purpose to create a military colony out of her East-African tribes holds for her the lure of a splendid war-weapon, but for the tribesmen only a sure retrogression. Dr. Rainsford makes this clear:

> "In those regions the black man has only lately met the white man. He has not yet learned to distinguish between men of the white nations. The white man, to him, is just the great white *Bwana* (master), armed with irresistible power, charged with life and death. He bows to him without question. To him he seems a god. He knows no other god.
>
> "Yes, Germany could do what she liked with these poor children of a dark land—bind them to her will, discipline them, and make them terrible in battle. And if her will were conquest and mastery—as, alas! all the world knows it to be to-day—then adieu! a long adieu! to all peaceful advancement in the largest and most backward of the quarters of the earth."

HANDS OFF THE CHILDREN

TO CONSCRIPT THE CHILDREN would be the last offense of our necessitous times. It is for them we fight, says *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), and, says this great organ of business, "we should preserve their souls as well as their strength." The attitude of the Administration toward the child-labor laws in admitting no relaxation calls out this journal's hearty commendation. Tho the demands of the war are exacting, and place new duties and burdens upon citizens in every walk of life, "the children may well be spared." If the exploitation of child-labor in factories has always been wrong, it is argued that such practise is now more wrong than ever, "when greed may strive to make an excuse of alleged necessity." The hope of the nation are "entitled, in their own right, to that life and development which inures to them by reason of birth and being." We read:

> "By no fault or permission of its own the child of to-day comes suddenly upon a heritage of wo—the war! All the fruits of ordinary labor are consumed in its conduct. To require a child to work at any of the industrial agencies which feed this huge anomaly of civilization would be doubly a crime. How shall it learn to know that labor is a privilege, not a penalty, when all its ends are destructive? How shall it perceive the ministration of production and exchange, the soul of things physical, when the whole world is distorted with a colossal retrogression to savagery? How shall it imbibe the beneficence of democracy when on every hand it finds its elders and teachers utilizing restrictive powers over the processes of life to accomplish death and destruction? To force it to dry up the founts of its own life, to contribute its puny portion of real toil to this end would be sacrilege—and it would destroy the high estate which a 'war for democracy' hopes to bequeath to the world, for the child of to-day must be the man or woman of to-morrow. As 'tis intended to give a new and better world to mankind through this struggle, so should the embryo citizen be preserved a worthy inheritor of a worthy legacy. Let the child be still a child. Show forth the promised land of good works worthily bestowed, but let not the devil of war whisper of possessions through the worship of war and not of the nobler and finer purposes of war.
>
> "We write these thoughts because in our absorption we are apt to consider of minor importance matters that affect powerfully our civilization, if not our 'cause.' Seemingly it is necessary for the Government to assume a paternalistic attitude toward the people. But let us not, in fact or in spirit, conscript the children. All that the world shall be rests at last in them. For them we fight. We should preserve their souls, as well as their strength. We should demand no tribute from their labor. But, pursuing their lives, as nearly as may be in the old way, let them labor as an expression of love, as a token of freedom, as an earnest of that good time coming when the world shall be filled with prescience and peace. As for women, they are asking for rights and privileges that can never be fully enjoyed unless they work, either in the home or the mart. And they now have their choice."



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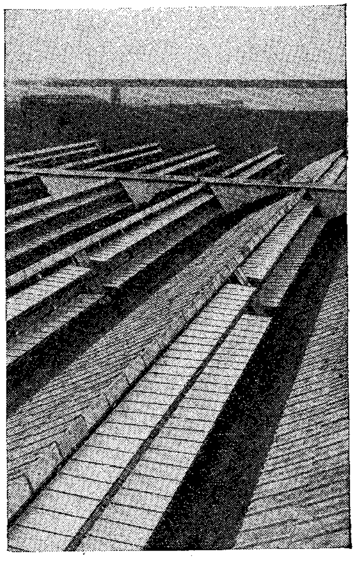

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CURRENT - POETRY

AMID the welter of war it is pleasant to turn aside into the old frequented ways of verse and rest our souls once more in the refreshing scent of old gardens, to see again the moonlight on the waters, and hear the wind blowing softly through the pines. What could be more charming in this mood than these verses of Clinton Scollard's, found in that treasury of good verse, the Minneapolis *Bellman:*

A SOUTHERN GARDEN

By Clinton Scollard

Over the wall the bougainvillea vine
Droops in the languid breeze,
As purple as ethereal twilight wine
In crystal chalices.

Above, where palms and pointed cedars tower,
The cardinals wing along,
Like petals of the red hibiscus flower
Dowered with the gift of song.

After the chill of life, its moil, its stress,
How wrapt in rest it seems!—
Here is the Garden of Forgetfulness;
Here is the Bourn of Dreams!

This delightful poem, full of a wise philosophy, we take from the New York *Evening Sun:*

THE LOST PATH

By Beatrice Washburn

Along a little twisted, rose-hung path
We two went out to walk one summer day.
Then, led by wider streets and broader fields,
We lost our way.

We saw there running streams and deep, blue seas,
And roads that led along the winding downs,
And massive mountains on whose fir-trimmed tops
Hung ancient, hidden towns.

We saw there palaces with carven walls
And taverns where the busy highroads crossed.
Still we are seeking, but we have not found,
That little path we lost.

Neil Munro has a fine swinging quality in his verse, and he is at his best when chanting the praises of his native Caledonia, as witness these verses in the Edinburgh *Blackwood's Magazine:*

MONALTREE

By Neil Munro

The mornings came like sweethearts there and whistled me from bed,
Monaltree! Monaltree!
Never a care had I! but up and followed where they led.
Brave little streams were flowing there,
Tansy and thyme were growing there,
Scenting the bland winds blowing there,
That once could blow the breath of life in me if I were dead,
Monaltree! Monaltree!

Gay was the world; was in it then nothing at all to rue!
Monaltree! Monaltree!
A bird was in the breast o' me, my step was light's the dew.
I mind the sea-gulls crying then;
Myself, I could be flying then!
There was no dule nor dying then—
Going to bed and sleep again the only ache I knew,
Monaltree! Monaltree!

By night now I'll be thinking, and my loss must vex me still,
Monaltree! Monaltree!
The gallant days all done with, glory gone from wave and hill!
No more for me the breeze is there,
Nor he among the trees is there,
But gray grief of the seas is there;
No more the sweetheart morns will come and whistle me where I will,
Monaltree! Monaltree!

Humor, wit, and wisdom are not the only qualities possest by England's much worshiped Mr. Punch, for he also has a rare vein of tender sentiment. He is devoted, moreover, to the Little People, as we were, too, when we were children. From the pages of recent issues of *Punch* we take these poems by bards who conceal their modesty under their initials. The first is by W. H. O. and is entitled:

PRETENDING

By W. H. O.

I know a magic woodland with grassy rides that ring
To strange fantastic music and whir of elfin wing,
Where all the oaks and beeches, moss-mantled to the knees,
Are really fairy princes pretending to be trees.

I know a magic moorland with wild winds drifting by,
And pools among the peat-hags that mirror back the sky;
And there in golden bracken the fronds that toss and turn
Are really little people pretending to be fern.

I wander in the woodland, I walk the magic moor;
Sometimes I meet with fairies, sometimes I'm not so sure;
And oft I pause and wonder among the green and gold
If I am not a child again—pretending to be old.

The second, from the pen of R. F., runs:

WHITE MAGIC

By R. F.

Blind folk see the fairies,
Oh, better far than we,
Who miss the shining of their wings
Because our eyes are filled with things
We do not wish to see.
They need not seek enchantment
From solemn printed books,
For all about them as they go
The fairies flutter to and fro
With smiling, friendly looks.

Deaf folk hear the fairies,
However soft their song;
'Tis we who lose the honey sound
Amid the clamor all around
That beats the whole day long.
But they with gentle faces
Sit quietly apart;
What room have they for sorrowing
While fairy minstrels sit and sing
Close to their listening heart?

From *The Poetry Review* we take this fine piece of mystical imagery:

THE GATE

By Eugene Crombie

Musing alone beside my midnight fire
On some old tale of bygone chivalry,
I heard upon the wind's unending sigh
The muffled feet of many thousand years.
I saw them pass, gray-cloaked and travel-stained,
Toward a crystal gate beyond the stars.
He that is called the Builder came to me
And took me by the hand, and then he spake:
"This is the Gate through which the years must pass
To be absolved from the Eternal Curse
And lay aside their shabby cloak of sin.
Brave men have brought their strength and gentleness,
Children have brought their laughter, women tears
For stones to build the Crystal Gate—and thou?"

Poetry (Chicago), another of the magazines devoted solely to verse, has these charming lines to a little one:

TO A CHILD

By Florence K. Mixter

You are my silent laughter;
You are my unshed tears;
You are the elfin wonder
Of my ecstasy and fears.
You are my heart that dances;
You are my soul that leaps.
You have hidden the key of the lonely room
Where my troubled spirit sleeps.

Dear changeling, how I love your smile!—
Fleet as a timid fawn
It breaks upon me suddenly
And with a flash is gone.
It's hardly like a smile at all,
More like a blinding light
That darts across the starless sky—
A firefly of the night.

From the children to the home is but a step and we can take that by turning to the London *New Witness*, which has this exquisite little picture:

HOMEWARDS

By Hugh A. MacCartan

Moonlight on the valley, the little winds sleep
In their silvery cradles, weary of play;
The trees flinging shadows, a flock of white sheep
At sound of my footfall moving one way.

Only the moonbeams, the sheep, and the trees,
The cry of a curlew, the croon of a stream
Winnowed by distance; and deeper than these
A voice faintly calling out of the gleam.

Ah, voice dimly calling, luring my heart
Into the country I know not and knew,
My sails are unfolded, ready to start
Over the moon waves, homewards, with you.

One step more brings us within the house, and in *Good Housekeeping* Louise May Gridley presents us with a vivid description of eventide when the cold wind blows:

A WINTER EVENING

By Louise May Gridley

Soft hands of white across a sunny sky—
And then the low-toned twilight creeping on.
A neighboring roof deep-etched with burdening snow;
Hill, field, and tree beyond,
Blending in one wide, gentle blur of gray;
Brown shrubs and withered grasses wave aloft
Their invitation to a passing feathered guest,
While here and there, and here again,
Faint wisps of smoke curl upward,
Telling once more the tale of little homes,
Whither the toil-worn hasten, to sit them down and rest.

So I will spread a table here beside our hearth;
A joyful feast, for Love broods over it,
Lending the snow-white luster of his wings.
And now all things made ready, I will wait,
And listen for the voice I know so well.

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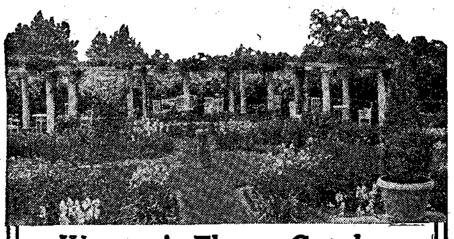

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THE WAR IN 1914 AND THE WAR IN 1917—A DIFFERENCE

Jastrow, Morris, Jr. The War and the Bagdad Railway. The Story of Asia Minor and Its Relation to the Present Conflict. With fourteen Illustrations and a Map. 12mo, pp. 160. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Professor Jastrow, who has long been known for his researches in Mesopotamian antiquities, and for the books he has written, has here produced a work thoroughly modern in theme and treatment. Of the origin and gradual building through a series of years of the Bagdad railway, of its importance in the present war as a notable evidence of German ambition for expansion in the Near East, a full and needed account is given. His chapter on Asia Minor, as the land which has provided from earliest times the route by which Europe and Asia obtained intercommunication, rivals the one on the railway as a source of timely and interesting information to students of the war. A third feature of the book, and the one to which special attention will be given here, is that in which the author points out, with much clearness, and as a novelty in current war literature, the complete change that came over the nature of the war in 1917.

The war of 1917 was not the same war as in 1914, but "an entirely different war." The explosion of 1914 was a result of "overpressure exerted on the European body politic by conflicting national ambitions, by Pan-Germanism on the one side, by Pan-Slavism on the other," and by growing mutual distrust and fear among nations, which had led to the Triple Entente as a counterbalance to the Triple Alliance, another cause being European economic rivalries. Definite issues of a political, racial, and economic character were thus involved when the war broke out, but these had all moved into the background before paramount influences of another sort that characterized the war in 1917, making it "a struggle on a gigantic scale for popular government." This country went to war with Germany, because Germany represented "a powerful and menacing government based on the autocratic principle." Violation of Belgium's guaranteed neutrality had been the occasion for England's entrance. The sinking of the *Lusitania* and the resumption of a ruthless sink-at-sight submarine policy were the occasion for ours.

Germany's diplomatic case in July, 1914, "was not bad," in Professor Jastrow's opinion. She had some justification for feeling that she had been hemmed in by France and Russia and some reason to fear Russian aggression. With England and Russia pooling their interests in Persia in 1910, her enemies had again shown their hands, altho it had been fear of Germany's growing power in the East that brought England to the side of Russia. The Agadir incident of 1911 again revealed to Germany a definite alinement of England and France against her and foreshadowed the Triple Entente, as directed primarily against her. These facts, the author thinks, could not be brushed aside, in any fair review of the European situation as it existed just before the war began. Germany saw France and Spain in control of Morocco, and saw Italy getting a slice of Turkey. She believed that she had been left out in the cold "without prospect of getting so much as a bone." She also had some academic justification for her contention that "a quarrel between Austria and Servia should be fought out by these two contestants," albeit the position she took "may have had a sinister substratum." But Germany "entirely spoiled her case by her conduct of the war," a conduct which, rather than her responsibility for the war, "aroused at once the fear and the hostility of practically the entire world, outside the groups arrayed on her side."

In regard to responsibility for the actual outbreak, "the official mobilization of the Russian Army in the last week of July was a contributing factor." No one who was in Germany at that time, as Professor Jastrow was, "could have had any doubt of the genuine fear of Russia that was felt in Germany." At the same time, "Germany could have prevented the war, and that is quite as serious a charge against her as the general belief that she willed it." Her rejection of Viscount Grey's proposal for a European conference to take up the Austro-Servian question, "when it was perfectly evident that the question without such a conference would lead to a general European war, revealed Germany's unwillingness to prevent war." In regard to her conduct of the war, however, "there can be no difference of opinion," because the facts "are there and speak for themselves."

By Germany's conduct Professor Jastrow means "the military policy adopted by the General Staff and executed as the official acts of the German Government," that is, "the official violation of Belgium's neutrality, the official imposition of exorbitant fines on Belgian cities and towns, the official recourse to such medieval, ay, almost primitive, methods of warfare as taking hostages and deporting the population of invaded districts, the official order to burn and sack a large portion of Louvain, the official sinking of ships carrying non-combatants, the official destruction of towns and villages in the line to retreat, the official raiding of cities and towns by airships." The feature common to these acts, apart from their inhuman aspects, was that they affected "to an almost exclusive degree the civilian non-combatant population," and the effect of Germany's conduct was to bring "the entire world to the realization of the menace involved in the existence of a government acting autocratically, without any responsibility to the people, and therefore without control."

Germany's conduct of the war, therefore, was responsible for the situation in 1917, and even those who would justify her conduct on the ground of military necessity "must recognize the result as a natural and logical sequence." They should see that responsibility rests with the German Government, and not with the German people, "who were not consulted,

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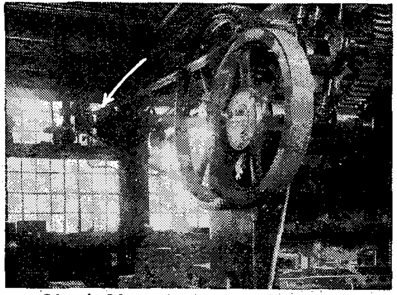
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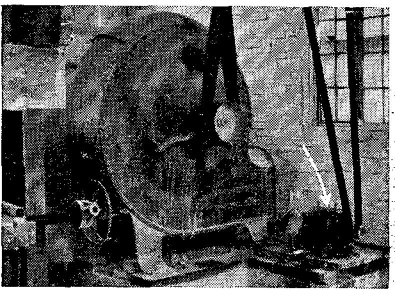
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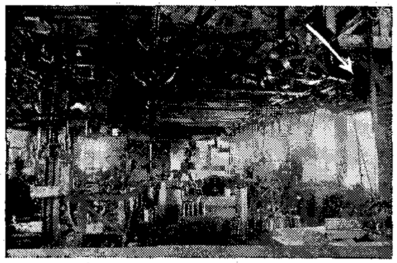
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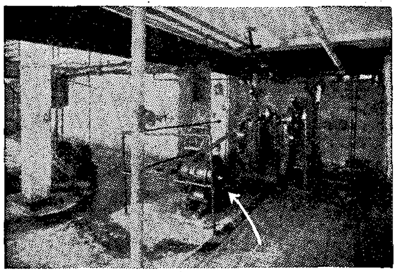
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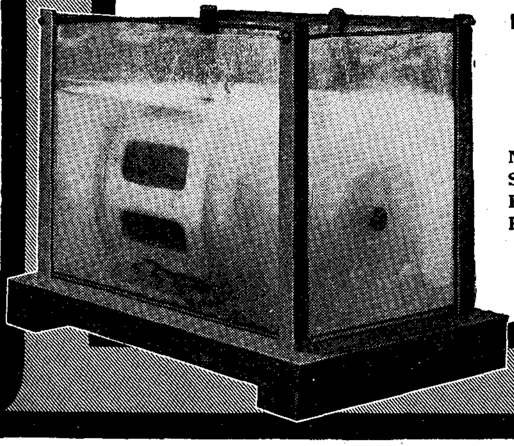

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either at the outbreak of the war, or at any time during the war." The German Government declared war before calling in the Reichstag, and has carried it on "with little regard to the national legislative body, which merely passes credits." It never had a mandate from the German people, but simply imposed its authority on them. The idea of popular government—government under the consent of the governed—had become a part of the political spirit of the age, and the German Government in opposing itself to that spirit made herself "an enemy of mankind." The war in 1917 was a struggle forced upon the world to secure the triumph and the duration of democracy.

The Russian revolution, in extraordinary clearness, laid bare this political spirit. It came, moreover, at a time when Germany's conduct of the war had shown how great a menace was involved in a government that conducted itself in opposition to that spirit. This revolution was not only a revolt against an autocratic government in Russia that had imposed war on its people, precisely as Germany had done, "for the purpose of carrying out plans of aggression at the expense of other nations," but it was a decisive stroke for the triumph of world-democracy, and so it "revealed the existence of forces, lying deeper than the issues which brought on the war of 1914." Entirely popular in character, the revolution had no concern with the issues of 1914 and naturally and consistently renounced all plans of annexation and aggression. It had no designs on Constantinople, nor was it concerned with "the formation of a great Pan-Slavic state as a menace to the tranquillity of the world"—a menace as great as were the ambitions of the German Government for "a place in the sun." Russia in 1917 was aiming at the preservation of her democracy, and her leaders realized that this democracy was not safe so long as an autocratic government was maintained in a neighboring state. With our entrance into the war a new and definite character was given to the war as a struggle for the preservation of democracy in the world, and President Wilson became the world's spokesman. He made the program so clear that he who ran could read. He clarified the issue in such a manner as to make it evident—even to the people of Germany, had they been able to think about it—that our war against Germany was "actually a war for the German people, as much as for the preservation of American democracy." Americans had no special concern with the issues of 1914. They were solely concerned with "securing the peace of the world through popular government," by which war meant complete responsibility of a government to its people through its elected representatives.

MARK TWAIN AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Mark Twain's Letters. Arranged with Comments by Albert Bigelow Paine. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4 net. Postage, 24 cents.

In a recent review of these Mark Twain letters, some reference was made to Mr. Clemens's attitude toward the Christian Science Church, and more especially toward Mrs. Eddy. "Chicanery" was the unfortunate word used by the reviewer to describe practises which had drawn from Mark Twain his controversial articles against this Church. But, to quote Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine, in his biography of Mark Twain, "Clemens never had any quarrel with the theory of Christian

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The Electric Power House

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Press a button in your motor-car and an invisible force whirls your engine into life.

Press another and instantly broad shafts of light pierce the darkness ahead enabling you to proceed in safety and comfort.

From somewhere under the hood of your automobile has come a flow of light and power just as it does when you press the electric push-button in your home.

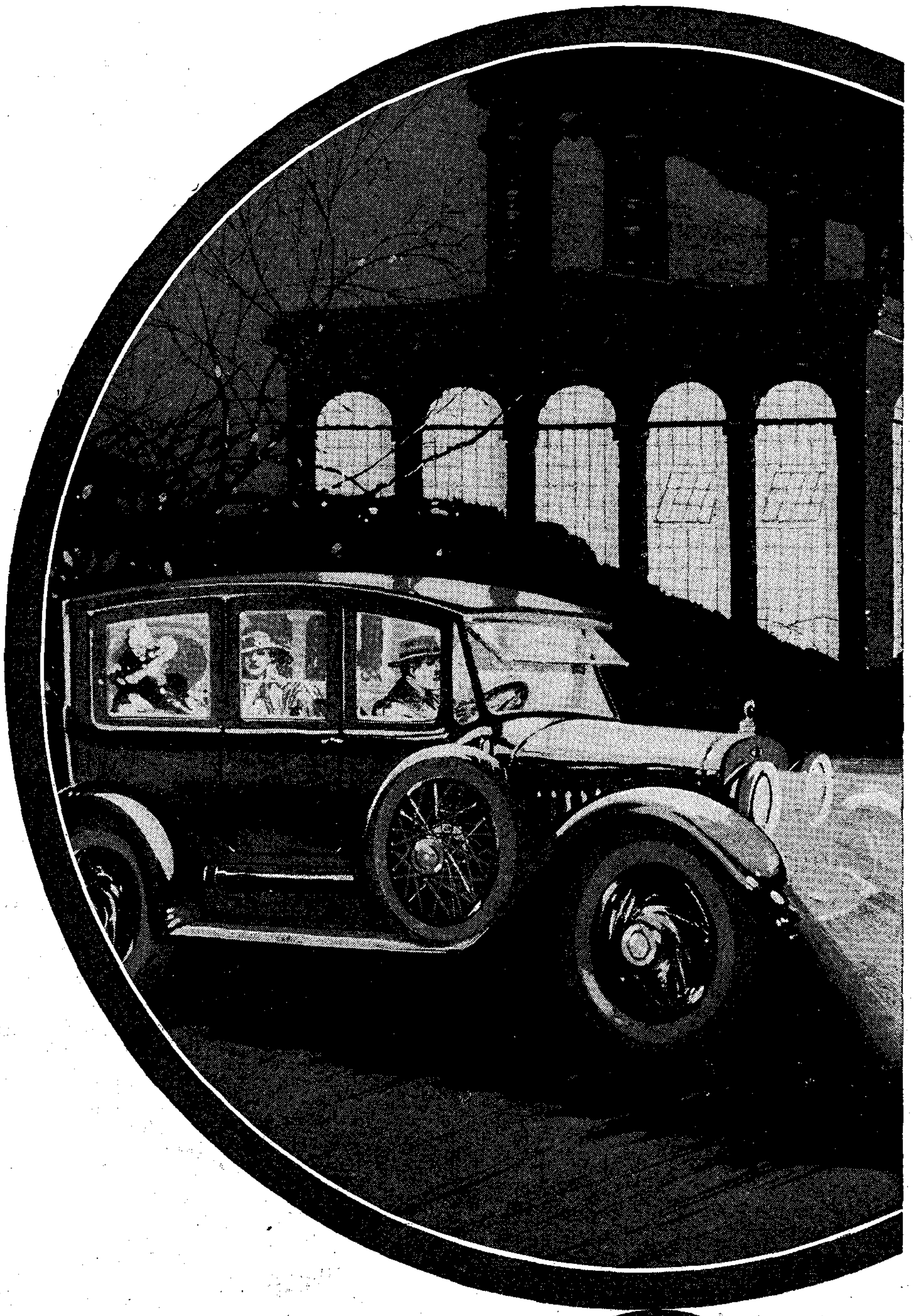
That's because in your car you have electrical equipment which on a smaller scale represents the same principles and functions as does the Central Station power plant in your city.

You have a generator — or dynamo—driven by the engine, creating electricity to light the lamps and charge the battery.

You have a motor to start your engine—built on much the same principles as the motors in hundreds of factories that use Central Station power.

And you have a complete system of wiring and control by which you start the motor, light the lamps, or advance or retard the sparking of your cylinders.

Westinghouse automobile equipment for starting, lighting and ignition is designed and constructed by engineers who have specialized in such equipment for years. These specialists have at their command the Westinghouse research laboratories and engineers who have had experience with every kind of material used to build every kind of electric motor, every kind of generator, every kind of control apparatus.

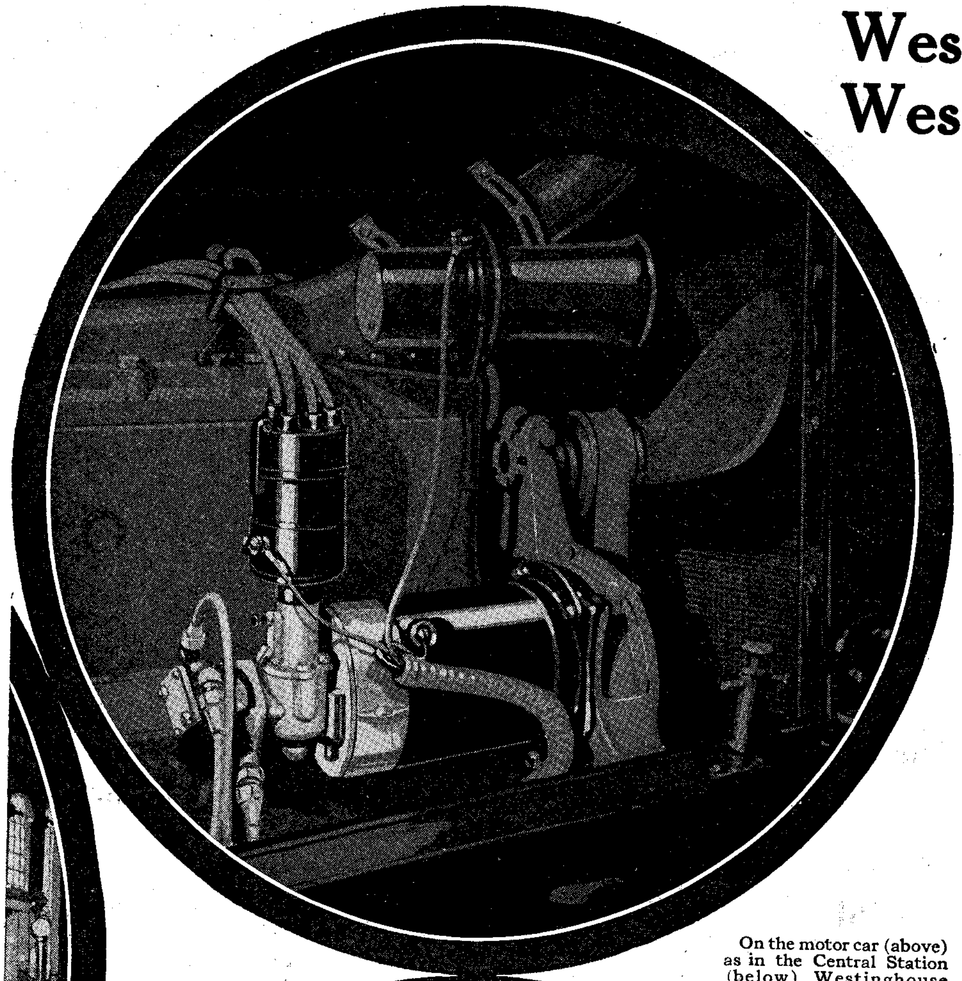


W
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT

Westinghouse Men for Westinghouse Service



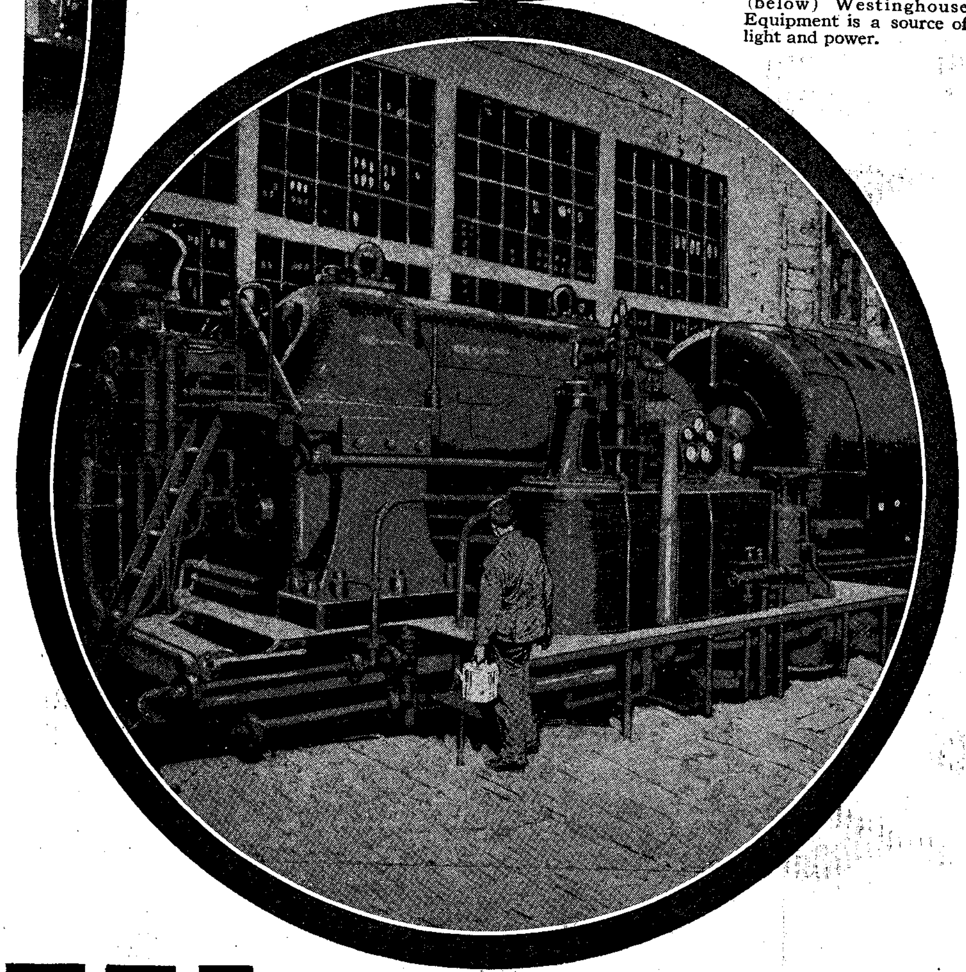
To Westinghouse, the task of providing adequate and expert service to take care of occasional adjustment or repair is hardly less important than building the equipment.

That's why Westinghouse Automobile Service Stations are to be found all over the United States, each in charge of men who have been trained in the Westinghouse plant or by Westinghouse men and whose aim it is to see that every car-owner goes away satisfied.

What better assurance could you have that the equipment on your car will faithfully perform its important functions—and that if anything does need adjustment or repair you can depend on service by men *who know their business?*

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
Automobile Equipment Department
Shadyside Works **Pittsburgh, Pa.**

On the motor car (above) as in the Central Station (below) Westinghouse Equipment is a source of light and power.



Car Builders Who Install Westinghouse Equipment

Motor Cars

- Anderson
- Case
- Chalmers Six-Thirty
- Crawford
- Cunningham
- Daniels
- Dort
- Dorris
- Drummond
- F. I. A. T.
- Glide Light Six
- Gray-Dort
- HAL Twelve
- Hupmobile
- Kline Kar
- Lexington
- Locomobile
- Marion-Handley
- McFarlan Six
- Metz
- Mercer
- Murray
- National Highway Six
- Pennsy
- Pierce-Arrow
- Shadburn
- Singer
- Standard
- Stewart Six

Motor Trucks

- Durable
- Garford
- Gersix
- Gramm-Bernstein
- Pierce-Arrow*
- Pull-More
- Republic*
- Riker*
- Service*
- Stegeman

Funeral Cars

- Cunningham
- Michigan
- Rock Falls

Fire Apparatus

- American LaFrance
- Maxim
- Seagrave
- Waterous

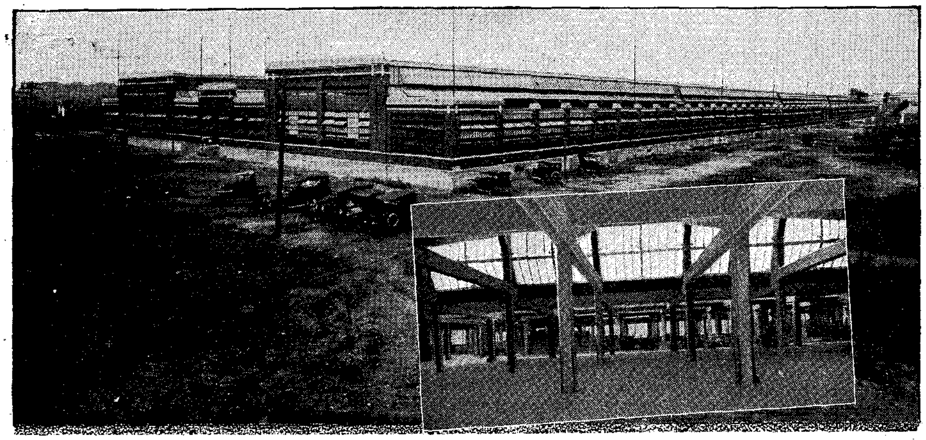
Mine Locomotives

- Milwaukee-Gasoline Locomotives
- Pittsburgh Model Engine

*Optional.

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT



An Epoch-Making Factory

The first factory ever built, embodying a practical method of lighting and ventilating a virtually unlimited floor space by purely natural means.

Its product is the Delco Light for country homes. For the skill and rapidity required of the workers abundant fresh air and light are necessary.

It will be, eventually, six times its present size, or 870 by 2000 feet, all under one continuous 40-acre roof. Yet there will not be a dim or stuffy corner in the building.

Air and light enter, and air is discharged, through openings in the roof itself. The inverted roof slopes, leading directly to the outlets, insure complete scavenging of stale air and prevent cross winds from blowing through.

Both outlets and inlets are protected by weatherproof continuous sash, controlled in unbroken lines of 400 and 600 feet by electric motor-driven operating device. Being of equal area, they ensure uniform air renewal throughout the entire floor. The lighting effect is shown by the interior photograph.

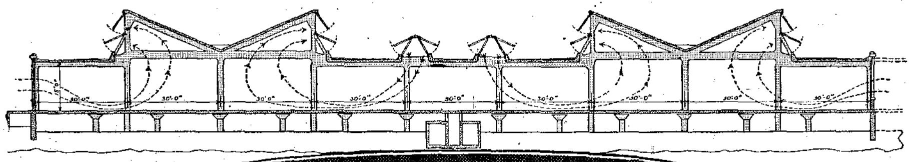
This remarkable building is described, with a number of others having better than usual lighting and ventilation, in a booklet, "Air, Light and Efficiency." Free on request.

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO.
Allegheny Ave. & Witte St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers of equipment for daylighting and natural ventilation

Domestic Engineering Co., Moraine, O. Schenck & Williams, Architects. Present section 270 ft. wide, 1000 ft. long. Roof is a series of Pond Trusses, with Pond A-frame inlets between. Pond Continuous Sash, top hung and overlapping storm panels at the ends, used in all roof inlets and outlets, with Pond Operating Device, Motor Driven. Lupton Factory Sash in side walls.

Let us help solve your lighting and ventilating problems



STEEL SASH — PARTITIONS — DOORS
LUPTON
"INVESTMENT VALUE"

Science or mental healing, or with any of the empiric practises. He acknowledged good in all of them, and he welcomed most of them in preference to *materia medica*." Furthermore, he realized the obligation, so Mr. Paine stated, to the founder of the faith, "in that she had organized a healing element ignorantly and indifferently employed hitherto."

It does not seem as tho Mr. Clemens ever lost his sense of humor during the time the controversies lasted, and all the while he was attacked on every side. Tho he was given to punning upon Mrs. Eddy's name in a complaint that she was suffering from "self-edification," he was on friendly terms with Mr. William D. McCrackan, one of the chief advocates of this Church and its work. To quote his own words regarding Mrs. Eddy, he said: "Closely examined, painstakingly studied, she is easily the most interesting person on the planet, and in several ways as easily the most extraordinary woman that was ever born upon it." While it would be wrong to say that Mark Twain was not critical of the Church and its head, one of the last things he wrote about them was contained in a letter, dated from "Stormfield," August 7, 1909, in which he said: "My view of the matter has not changed. To wit, that Christian Science is valuable; that it has just the same value now that it had."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Mills, Enos A. Your National Parks. With Detailed Information for Tourists, by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. And with Illustrations and Maps. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1917. $2.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

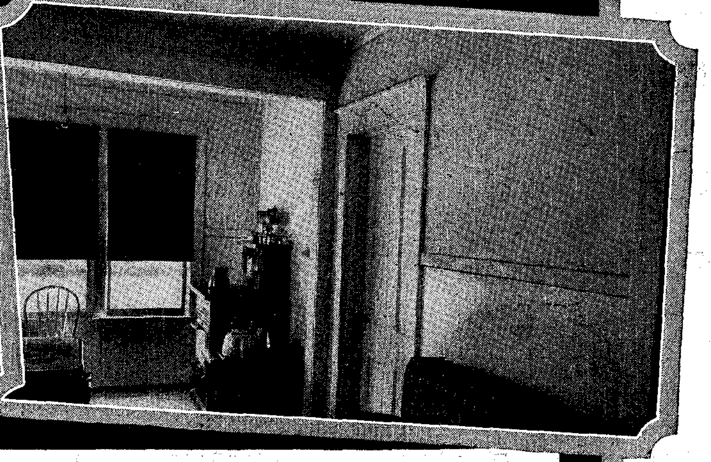
Do you love the West—the real West—the Far West? The West of mountains, meadows, and moraines; of rivers, ridges, and rocks; of cañons, cataracts, craters, and caldrons; of peaks, passes, parks, and plateaus; of valleys and volcanoes; of gorges, glaciers, and geysers; of forests and flowers; of lakes, legends, and lava-beds; of deserts, divides, and desolations? Then perhaps you had better not read this volume. For to read it may excite in you a hunger that can not be quickly fed —a longing, which this reviewer feels at this moment, to cross the plains and seek the parks of which these pages tell. The parks number seventeen; and, according to Mr. Mills, "new ones will early be made, and there are at least twenty other scenic regions which should at once be added. No nation has ever fallen for having too much scenery," he urges. "Scenery is, indeed," he says, "one of our most valuable resources."

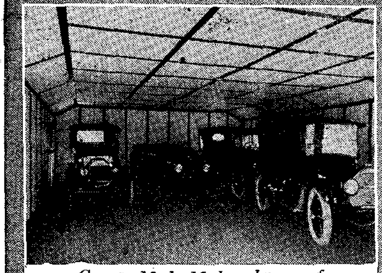
Mr. Mills is an ardent lover of the scenic. He has hunted and found it in all these parks of which he tells, beginning with the Yellowstone, oldest of them all by Act of Congress and perhaps geologically. He has studied, *con amore*, the geysers, the Big Trees, the glaciers, and other manifestations of power and beauty in nature; and some of his descriptions are eloquent. Take, for instance, this paragraph from the chapter entitled "In All Weathers":

"By moonlight the mountainous National Parks are enchanted lands. There are a gentleness, a serenity, and a softness that are never known in daylight. Many a time I have explored all night long. The trail is strangely romantic when across it fall the moon-toned etchings of the pines. The waterfalls, crags, mountain-tops, forest glades, and Alpine lakes have marvelous combinations of light and shade, and they stir the senses like music. I wish that every one might see in the moonlight the Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park, or timber-line in the Rocky Mountain National Park. By moonlight the Big Trees will

How The Nation Uses Cornell-Wood-Board

For Alteration, Repairing and New Construction of Walls, Ceilings, Partitions.





Garage Made Modern by use of Cornell-Wood-Board

In Your Own Home Use Cornell-Wood-Board to

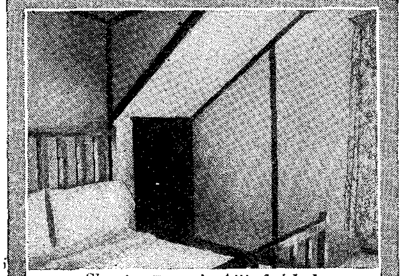
Construct an attic room.

Build a basement billiard room.

Modernize walls and ceilings of every room.

Make sleeping porches more comfortable.

Form backing for shelves.



Sleeping Room in Attic finished with Cornell-Wood-Board

MILLIONS of square feet for the interior finish and decoration of city and country homes all over the land! And millions more for army cantonments, stores, offices, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, hotels, churches, school houses; for window displays, bulletin boards, exhibition booths; for interior walls, ceilings and partitions of all kinds.

Such are a few of the hundreds of varied requirements for which Cornell-Wood-Board is purchased every year.

Economies Are Numerous

The cost of Cornell-Wood-Board is but one of its economies. Because it is so easily and quickly applied, without waste of time or materials; without the necessity of employing expensive skilled labor; home builders and owners everywhere, contractors, architects, office building managers and countless others admit big savings and most satisfaction as a result of using Cornell-Wood-Board.

Production on an extensive scale in the country's largest exclusive wallboard plant, permits economies in manufacture that assure the purchaser a product of unchanging high-quality standard. By the use of highly-developed natural water power, as much as 278,000 tons of coal are annually conserved.

Cornell-Wood-Board

is a pure wood-fibre wallboard, superior to other interior finishing material. It is heavily sized throughout. Each fibre is subjected to a distinctive Cornell treatment that insures its remarkable resistance to fire and moisture.

Tough and durable, Cornell-Wood-Board takes paint or kalsomine perfectly. It comes in panels of standard even-foot lengths and in two widths, 32 inches and 48 inches. The panels are all 3-16-inch thick.

Whenever you need the most reliable and economical material for any of its many uses, specify Cornell-Wood-Board. Your local dealer in building materials can supply you. Get in touch with him.

To learn more about the exceptional merits of Cornell-Wood-Board and how *you* can use it to save money and increase the attractiveness of your property, write for our Booklet, "Building Better," mentioning the name of your dealer.

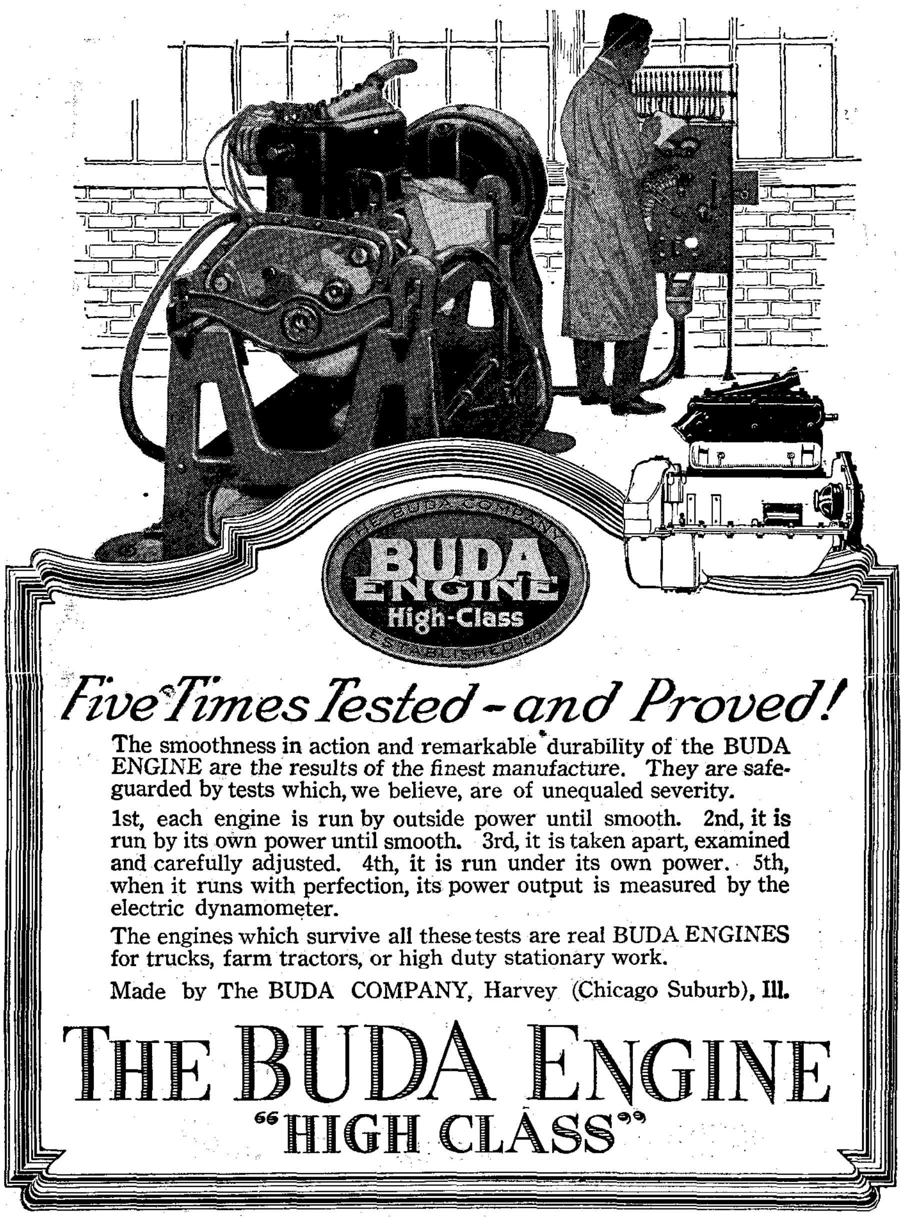
CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO.
C. O. FRISBIE, President
Dept. 12 173-175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Cornell-Wood-Board used in Army Cantonment

An Efficient Aid in the Industries

Representative mining, milling, steel and other industrial corporations have learned that CORNELL-WOOD-BOARD is wonderfully well suited for finishing employes' homes, quickly and economically. On application, we will furnish interesting data on that subject and furnish practical designs and plans.

Cornell-Wood-Board used for Window Displays



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The smoothness in action and remarkable durability of the BUDA ENGINE are the results of the finest manufacture. They are safeguarded by tests which, we believe, are of unequaled severity.

1st, each engine is run by outside power until smooth. 2nd, it is run by its own power until smooth. 3rd, it is taken apart, examined and carefully adjusted. 4th, it is run under its own power. 5th, when it runs with perfection, its power output is measured by the electric dynamometer.

The engines which survive all these tests are real BUDA ENGINES for trucks, farm tractors, or high duty stationary work.

Made by The BUDA COMPANY, Harvey (Chicago Suburb), Ill.

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"HIGH CLASS"

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The correct use of all Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs, clearly and thoroughly described and illustrated in *Connectives of English Speech*, by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D. Cloth, $1.50; by mail, $1.63.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - - - New York

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION A splendid little book of intimate talks by Alfred Ayres on the practical problems of effective public speaking and reading. 12mo, Cloth, deckle edges, frontispiece. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.
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NO. 20

Make Your Property More Valuable

An unsightly basement window, damaged by the careless coal man, not only spoils the looks of your building, but depreciates its property value.

A MAJESTIC Coal Chute can be installed easily in place of any basement window or built into new foundations. It will outlast the building and increase its value at least $100.

MAJESTIC Coal Chute

locks automatically and protects the side of the building from coal smudge and marring. It is absolutely burglar proof. The glass door can only be unlocked from the inside and gives ample light to the basement. MAJESTIC Coal Chutes are sold by nearly all Building Supply and Hardware Dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you—write for catalog and prices.

The Majestic Company, 805 Erie Street, Huntington, Ind.

stir you with the greatest elemental eloquence. Those who go up into the sky on mountains in the moonlight will have the greatest raptures and make the highest resolves."

You can not wonder, after you read his pages and scan the photo-pictures with which they are illustrated, that Mr. Mills asks: "Why not each year send thousands of school-children through the National Parks?" For "Mother Nature," he says, "is the teacher of teachers, these parks the greatest of schools and playgrounds." He would have more of them; and he tells of more that should be had in this country, and of several more that already are, across our Canadian border. The last hundred pages of his book are devoted to an appendix which locates the Parks already National, and the nineteen national "monuments," and gives a bibliography of them, and a guide to each.

And thinking it all over again, as we lay the volume down, we take back the doubt. If you love the West, you should read this tribute, whatever be your hunger to see that region once more. The book will do you good, even tho you must be hereafter a stay-at-home.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA

Lee, James Melvin. History of American Journalism. With illustrations. Pp. 462. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

As Director of the Department of Journalism in the University of New York, it has been Mr. Lee's task to inform himself thoroughly concerning all periods and phases of journalism in America. He has performed this task *con amore*, as his comprehensive work attests. He has labored with a strong belief in the freedom of the press, as well as a warm admiration for its advocates. He makes it clear, however, that this freedom was not early and freely accorded, but had to be contended for; and on one of his early pages, after stating facts of record about the first newspapers published in New England, and giving the experience of James Franklin in maintaining *The New England Courant*, he says:

"The fact not to be lost sight of is that every such conflict with the civil authorities brought the freedom of the press a little nearer its realization. Another fact, almost equally as important, was that liberty of the press not only in England, but also in America, has been intimately associated with liberty of religious worship, and that freedom in both was simultaneous in New England."

That such freedom of the press was often abused is apparent from numerous examples herein cited (rather incidentally), but better this abuse than restriction, appears to be Mr. Lee's conclusion, which precedes an opinion of ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, to the same effect. "The assertion has been made by publicists," Mr. Lee tells us, "that if the European countries had had newspapers like those found in America there would never have been the Great War of the World. Be that as it may, there can be no question that the permanence of the American Republic is linked by inseparable bonds to the independence of the press."

But this volume is far more a history of the press than a plea for its liberty. In his closing chapter, on "Journalism of To-Day," its author declares freely his own view of matters, but "in all other chapters," he says, "a sincere attempt has been made to keep strictly to facts and to documents quoted." In his opinion "the ethics of journalism of to-day are higher than those of any other profession."

What has this Art Museum
Got to do with YOUR new Factory Building?

Cleveland Museum of Art French & Hubbard, Mechanical Engineers, Boston Hubbell & Benes, Architects, Cleveland

The architect's designs for the Cleveland Museum of Art presented many absolutely new problems for the builders.

The lighting scheme alone was unique—one of the most elaborately developed illumination systems in existence.

The heating and ventilating system had to insure constant temperature and constant humidity every day in the year. under all weather conditions.

The art features of the building itself demanded the utmost care for their interpretation into marble, tile, brick and other materials.

Many problems of precision had to be satisfactorily handled, and the completed building is an exhibit, not only of marvelous designing and architectural skill, but of the taste, the capacity, the resources and the experiences of the builders.

This is one of the recent notable buildings erected by The Crowell-Lundoff-Little Company, and its significance to prospective investors in new industrial structures rests upon these facts.

Command of Materials: From timber to tile; from stone to steel; from bricks to boilers, we are able to insure the delivery of the necessary materials with the minimum delay; in most cases we have immediate command of staple building materials.

Range of Service: We build Banks, Offices, Warehouses, Stores, Factories, and all classes of structures in which large requirements are made of the contractors.

Experience: We have been handling large building operations for more than twelve years, and have specialized on fireproof construction — steel or reinforced concrete.

Economy Factory Buildings

INDUSTRIAL SECTION: We have eleven styles of ECONOMY FACTORY BUILDINGS fully designed and ready to build. These structures have a range that makes it possible for you to select—at once—a building that will meet your manufacturing requirements and that can be erected without the delays incidental to making plans and gathering special materials.

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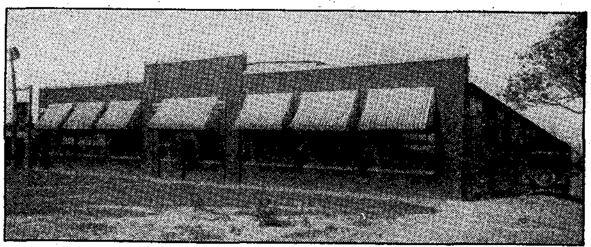

Jordan Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O.
Burchard-Robert-Wales Co., Engineers, Cleveland, O.

This is the Premier type of our Economy Factory Buildings. It gives the manufacturer 30,000 square feet of floor space.

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General Building Construction; Industrial, Monumental, Educational and Commercial

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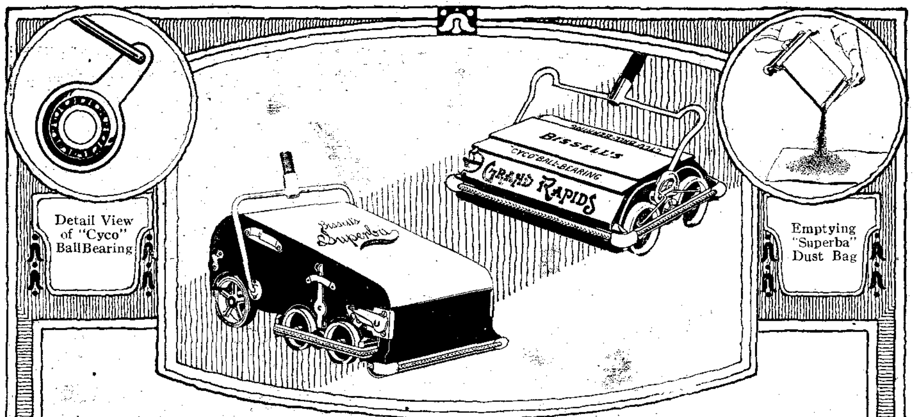
Detail View of "Cyco" Ball Bearing
Emptying "Superba" Dust Bag
Bissell's
Cyco Ball Bearing
Grand Rapids
Superba

Replace Broom-Sweeping

With These Easy-Running
Thorough-Working Sweepers

Think of it! Your sweeping all done in one-half the time. No clouds of dust. No tired back. No aching arms.

No expensive corn brooms—now costing a dollar or more and lasting but a little while—except for kitchen and porch.

And, best of all, these two Bissells keep carpets clean and bright all the time—no chance for accumulation of disease-breeding dust.

BISSELL'S

Vacuum Sweeper—Carpet Sweeper

Each does its own special work—work which the other cannot do as well or at all. The use of the two meets every sweeping requirement.

Any vacuum sweeper is primarily a **suction-cleaning** device. Its brush is an **auxiliary** to this function. Use a Bissell's Vacuum Sweeper for your "thorough sweeping," remembering that it is not the dust you kick up to settle again but what is confined in the bag that counts. Bissell's develop stronger and more positive suction than the average electric, are easy-running, have an exclusive, easy-emptying arrangement, best bristle brush, and are superlatively well made in every detail.

The Carpet Sweeper, with its full-sized, wide brush, light weight and handiness, is primarily a **sweeping** device, and cannot be displaced by **any** vacuum sweeper for everyday use. There are several **grades** of Bissell's Sweepers. Be sure you get a "Cyco" Ball-Bearing. No other sweeper has or can have them. They're patented. "Cyco" Ball Bearings not only mean easy running but insure **constant** sweeping efficiency and **self**-adjustment to all grades of carpet. All C. B. B. patterns have finest bristle brush and real No-Mar rubber Corner Cushions.

"Cyco" Ball-Bearing Carpet Sweepers in patterns from $3.25 to $6.25; Vacuum Sweepers $6.00 to $12.50—depending upon style and locality. At dealers everywhere. Booklet on request.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich. **Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers** Made in Canada, too

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It is as essential right now for the people of the United States to build up capital as it is to mobilize our military and industrial resources. Government loans will come thick and fast and the American public should be prepared to take them up as a patriotic service.

While performing this public duty, you will also be doing something that will redound greatly to your own benefit—thus combining patriotism with profit in a very legitimate way by accumulating funds which you can lend to the Government at interest.

But, you ask, how is anyone going to save while the cost of living is so high? It can be done because it is being done. If you would learn how to save successfully in these times secure a copy of

The Book of Thrift

By T. D. MacGregor

This big new book is helping thousands to find themselves financially. It will help YOU. It does not contain the ideas of one man alone but is a composite of the experiences of hundreds of men and women who have succeeded by their own efforts. It is at once an inspiration, and a practical help to every saver and investor, a safe and sure guide book of the road to financial independence. It teaches a lesson very valuable at any time, but indispensable now as we face a future of unknown possibilities. Waste is unpardonable to-day. Read "The Book of Thrift" and learn how to avoid it and save as a patriotic duty and a personal privilege. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.00 net; by mail $1.12

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Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Kleiser, Grenville. Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases. A Practical Hand-book of Pertinent Expressions, Striking Similes, Literary, Commercial, Conversational, and Oratorical Terms, for the Embellishment of Speech and Literature, and the Improvement of the Vocabulary of Those Persons Who Read, Write and Speak English. With an Introduction by FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D. Pp. 453. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.60 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In his Introduction to this remarkable collection Dr. Vizetelly says that "two centuries ago phrase-books were esteemed as supplements to the dictionaries, and have not by any manner of means lost their value." To study even briefly any one of the eleven classifications given here will convince the careful student of words that this book has great helpfulness for whoever is willing to use it according to Mr. Kleiser's plan. For the purpose of acquiring a more extended vocabulary, increased facility of speech, and larger influence with the pen, it is peculiarly adapted.

Chatfield-Taylor, H. C. Chicago. With Drawings by Lester G. Hornby. Pp. 129. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $8 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Residents of Chicago will feel a special interest in, and may well be proud of, this sumptuous volume, which also must be read with satisfaction by any American. Its text by Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, and its illustrations by Mr. Hornby, have a delightful affinity, and they form together a tribute as praiseworthy as Chicago itself—as gratifying as it is deserved.

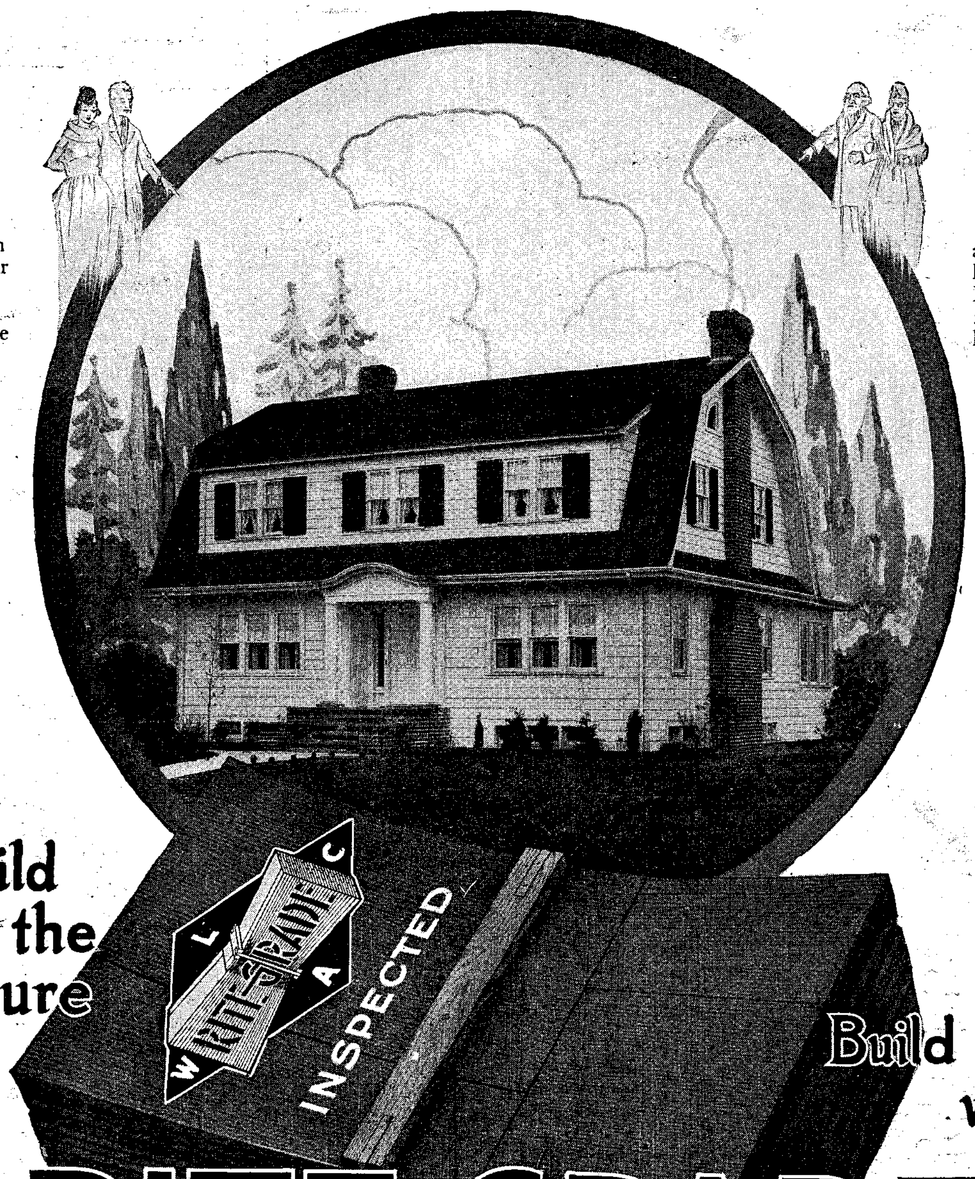
Bing, Phil C. The Country Weekly. A Manual for the Rural Journalist and for Students of the Country Field. Pp. 347. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

As assistant professor of journalism in the University of Minnesota, Mr. Bing has given careful study to the field and the service treated of herein. For the country editor that is or is to be his pages brim with helpful suggestion and advice. Every person, indeed, who writes for the country paper, may find profit in them; but the man who would follow the profession of country journalism, and succeed in it, should somehow acquire much of the information this volume affords.

Severn, Elizabeth. The Psychology of Behavior. A Practical Study of Human Personality and Conduct, with Special Reference to Methods of Development. Pp. 349. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Its publishers tell us that this book is "a systematized, practical psychology for actual use in daily life." The author herself, vouched for as "one of the most successful practitioners of psychotherapy and mental science," asserts in her opening chapter, on "Some New Aspects of Mind," that "our whole progress and experience, whether we know it or not, is, should be, an endeavor to obtain more knowledge of the laws governing our existence and expression, thereby enabling us to be masters rather than mere pawns in the scheme of things." While we may not deny this, shall we as freely admit the correctness of a statement in the last chapter, that "every human being has the inalienable right to do with his life as he pleases"? Does more knowledge of Self—this last chapter's topic—acquired through the author's treatment of Intellect, Imagination, Memory, Will, Emotion, and Sex, in the chapters between her book's opening and closing pages, give a wider latitude to life than has been given to it by God and Government? Or are we to understand that full knowledge of these attributes of life will make a man (and also, of course, a woman) "please" to do only what the high gift of life should require to be done?

Build with
Red Cedar
Shingles
in the
Springtime
of Life



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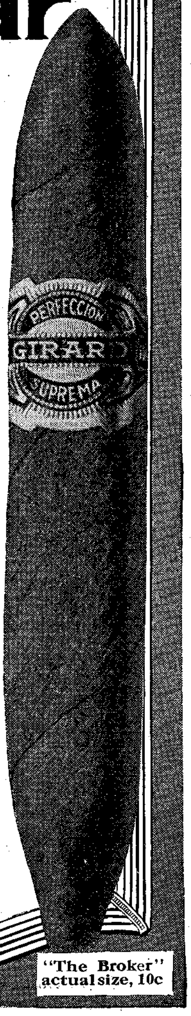

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER SEES END OF WAR THIS YEAR

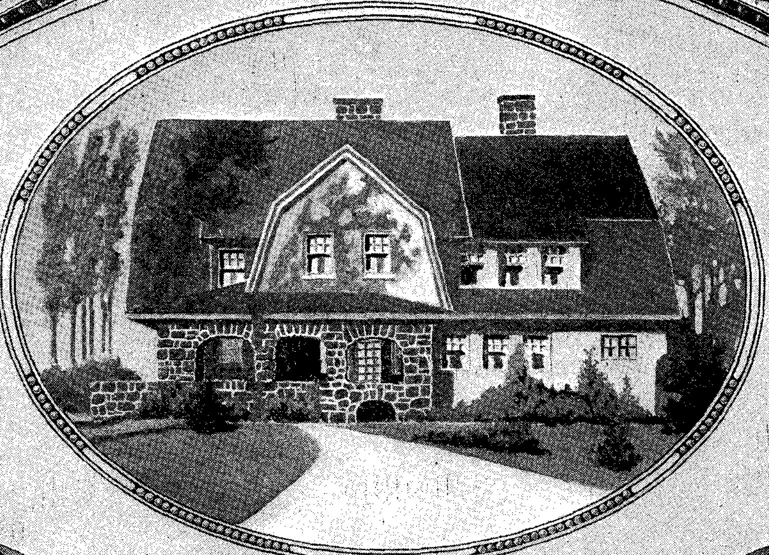
SPEAKING with an authority growing out of his knowledge of all the battle-fronts of Europe, Sir John Foster Fraser predicts the end of the war before the close of the present year. He is convinced that Germany is about to launch a "peace offensive" with the full strength of her military force in the hope of bringing her opponents to such a state of war-weariness that a peace equivalent to a draw may be reached. Sir John's powers of observation have been sharpened by his varied experiences as traveler, journalist, and lecturer. He has ridden a bicycle 19,000 miles through seventeen countries, and was knighted for his services as chairman of the British War-Lectures Committee, whose purpose it is to inform those at home of the progress of the war at first hand. He is no stranger in the United States, having married an American girl in Seattle, Washington, and he is scheduled to make a lecture tour of this country, when he will tell of the situation on the various fronts. In an interview printed in the New York *Evening Sun* Sir John said:

"It is certain now that the Germans do not expect to win. They are playing so that they do not lose. The German rulers want to save their own face and be able to say to their children of the present generation as they say of their Jutland defeat, 'We won!'

"There is a seething movement in Germany which will not result in revolution, but it will make the Hohenzollerns let democracy come. The movement has such force that the Hohenzollerns will have to let the Reichstag be converted from a debating society into a body representing the people, with power and authority. Then the Allied democracies and the German democracy will discuss the terms on which they will live in peace.

"I think the war will end this year. It has to or the Central Powers will not be able to dominate the trouble that is stirring among the industrial and producing classes. On the other hand, Great Britain has the utmost confidence in what America says she will be able to do this summer. Germany is far from anxious to fight the United States, not because of the American land forces and sea-power so much as for fear of the bitterness that would arise to handicap Germany in the coming commercial struggle. There is a great fear among the German commercial classes that if the war is prolonged with America in it the result will be very injurious to future commercial relations.

"Let the Germans prepare and make their offensive this spring, as they surely will. They can not break through. We have the artillery, the men, and munitions. On the offensive the Germans must lose five men to our one. We are ready for the counter-attack when they have spent their force. We can expect that the Hindenburg tactics of massing against one point will be followed. We're ready. Not until spring or summer can England say she has reached the top of her man power. Germany has been past hers since 1916. She has called all of her



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A HOUSE is just a house—until it becomes a *home*. Then are realized the comforts and conveniences which were planned before the house was built.

No owner could be expected to visualize all the things which make for comfort and convenience—particularly electrical equipment. Hence the architect and electrical contractor—the architect to plan—the electrical contractor to install—the many appliances that make electricity useful for more than lighting.

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You need the architect—because an architect will not only produce a building which you will be proud to own, but also because he has the technical knowledge to plan for everything that will make living easier.

It pays to engage an architect to plan for every kind of building.

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The electrical contractor in conjunction with the architect can give you complete electrical service. There is no other way to get such service—service that will satisfy as long as the building lasts.

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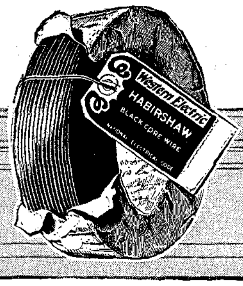

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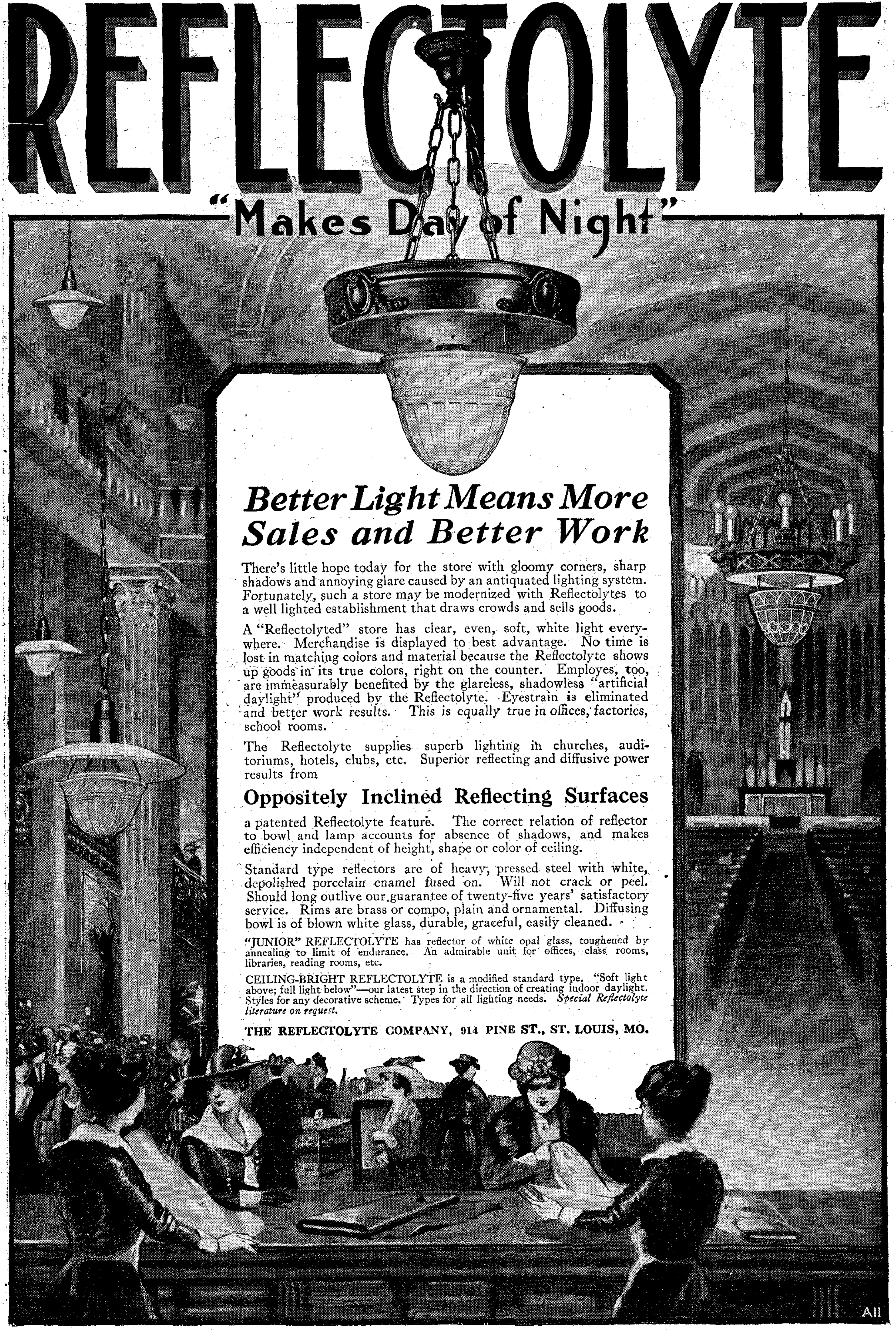

Better Light Means More Sales and Better Work

There's little hope today for the store with gloomy corners, sharp shadows and annoying glare caused by an antiquated lighting system. Fortunately, such a store may be modernized with Reflectolytes to a well lighted establishment that draws crowds and sells goods.

A "Reflectolyted" store has clear, even, soft, white light everywhere. Merchandise is displayed to best advantage. No time is lost in matching colors and material because the Reflectolyte shows up goods in its true colors, right on the counter. Employes, too, are immeasurably benefited by the glareless, shadowless "artificial daylight" produced by the Reflectolyte. Eyestrain is eliminated and better work results. This is equally true in offices, factories, school rooms.

The Reflectolyte supplies superb lighting in churches, auditoriums, hotels, clubs, etc. Superior reflecting and diffusive power results from

Oppositely Inclined Reflecting Surfaces

a patented Reflectolyte feature. The correct relation of reflector to bowl and lamp accounts for absence of shadows, and makes efficiency independent of height, shape or color of ceiling.

Standard type reflectors are of heavy, pressed steel with white, depolished porcelain enamel fused on. Will not crack or peel. Should long outlive our guarantee of twenty-five years' satisfactory service. Rims are brass or compo, plain and ornamental. Diffusing bowl is of blown white glass, durable, graceful, easily cleaned.

"JUNIOR" REFLECTOLYTE has reflector of white opal glass, toughened by annealing to limit of endurance. An admirable unit for offices, class rooms, libraries, reading rooms, etc.

CEILING-BRIGHT REFLECTOLYTE is a modified standard type. "Soft light above; full light below"—our latest step in the direction of creating indoor daylight. Styles for any decorative scheme. Types for all lighting needs. *Special Reflectolyte literature on request.*

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16-year-old boys into the armies. We have called no boys."

Reprisals for German air-raids may be expected in the spring on an extensive scale, declares Sir John, who describes the enormous new aircraft built by England, which will carry 15,000 tons and a crew of five. It can make 90 to 100 miles an hour with sufficient fuel for a flight of eight hours—time enough to raid Berlin. The Navy, too, is prepared to do its part when the big offensive comes, and it is firmly fixt in the minds of the sea-fighters that they are to meet the German Fleet in a great conclusive contest. Says Sir John:

"There has been much criticism that the British Navy does not take the offensive, but such criticism can only come from those unfamiliar with conditions. It is to be remembered that the German sea-front is very small, while we have to protect the whole British Isles, which are about 1,000 miles around. The German sea-front is magnificently guarded with mines. It is impossible to fight over a bed of mines. It is clear the British Navy can not go in after the Germans if they persist in their present tactics. This is not saying what might be attempted by air.

"Adverse criticism of the Navy is due to the fact that the British Navy never reports any good of itself. Regular successes and achievements pass without comment, but every misfortune is reported. In the six months up to the end of October the Navy had convoyed 4,500 ships from Scandinavia to England without losing a single boat. Between October and January 1 several boats were lost in two convoys. This was reported, and as the public knew only of the ships lost the criticism was as stringent as tho those were the only ships the Navy had convoyed across.

"From my visit to the Grand Fleet I am aware how sick the British sailor is of cruising the North Sea and how heartily glad he would be if the Germans came out. The Navy is ready. A part of the fleet is ready to respond to that signal, "the Germans are coming out," in one hour; other ships are ready to go within two, three, and four hours after notice. Such preparation is required by the regulations, but it is a fact that every one of these ships is ready to go out in half the time required by the regulations, so that every British ship to participate in the action will be away from its post within two hours from the time that message comes.

"I should not forget to say that some little time ago I was aboard the *Warspite*, which the Germans claim they sank in the Jutland fight. They did give her a hard time and got to her with shells, but she is now in active condition."

The commander of one of the German ships sunk in the Jutland battle was somewhat in doubt as to whether he had handled his vessel properly, and discust the matter quite amicably with the captain of the British destroyer that sent his ship to the bottom. Sir John thus interestingly describes the incident:

"Curious — those seamen are. I was aboard a British destroyer leader that got up so far under the guns of one of the big German ships in the Jutland fight that the guns couldn't be lowered to reach her. The same destroyer sank a German ship and picked up the commander from the water. The German captain was given a bath and clothes, and he dined with the the British captain. I asked the British captain what he and the German talked about during dinner. Strategy, and nothing but strategy. They discust the points of the battle just as tho it was a game, one of them having lost the match. The German wanted to know if he had managed his ship right at every point; if when the British ship had changed her tactics he should not have met her in a way different from the way he chose. I gathered that the German was satisfied to be assured that he had managed his ship right at every point, and that it was inevitable he should have lost."

NEWTON D. BAKER, WAR-SECRETARY, A MAN OF PEACE

THE troubles of Newton D. Baker began twenty-four hours after he entered the Cabinet of President Wilson as Secretary of War, or, to be more specific, on the day the amiable Pancho Villa romped into Columbus, New Mexico, and proceeded to shoot up things. There has been "something doing" for Cleveland's former "foremost private citizen" ever since. And he is normally a man of peace. In fact, his father intended that he should be a physician, and he obtained a diploma from Johns Hopkins. Instead of practising this profession, however, he turned to the law, studying at Washington and Lee. He began to practise in his native town, Martinsburg, W. Va., and a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says of his later career:

It is not related whether or not he was "eminently successful," but Baker was next heard of on a trip abroad. He made himself heard especially by Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, on the trip home. An argument over Ireland and the Irish was the cause, and the young West-Virginian so imprest the Cleveland lawyer that before the ship sighted Sandy Hook the two were friends. A little later Baker received an invitation to become Foran's partner in the law business. He accepted.

He went to Cleveland about the beginning of 1899 and became a member of the law firm of Foran, McTighe & Baker. The reputation of the firm reposed on the skill of its members as anticorporation lawyers, but Baker was not long in winning the admiration of the legal servants of the big commercial interests while retaining the esteem of his associates.

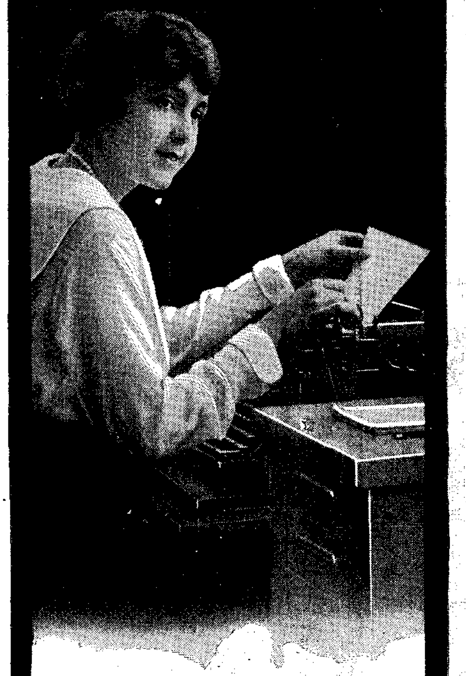
Tom Johnson, who had left Kentucky for Ohio opportunities, loomed on the political horizon about that time, and in 1901 became Cleveland's Mayor and the best press-agent the town ever had.

Out in Cleveland they tell a story to the effect that Baker was a political accident. It is related that during the Johnson campaign Foran was scheduled to address a big rally. He was unable to go and sent his junior partner.

The chairman of the meeting, somewhat embarrassed at being required to present a man so small of stature and so insignificant in political height as a substitute for Foran, excused himself by saying that Foran had sent his "boy" to represent him.

"Come on, boy, tell what you know," the chairman is charged with having said in a curt tone.

"Foran's boy" did tell them. He jumped into the political lime-light; but



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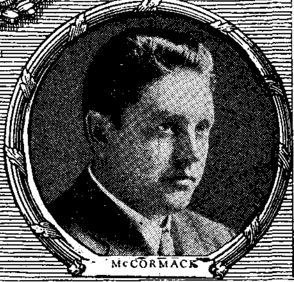

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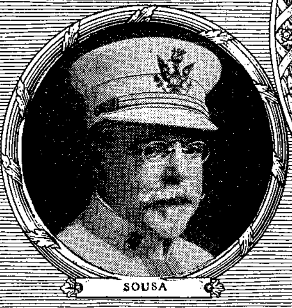

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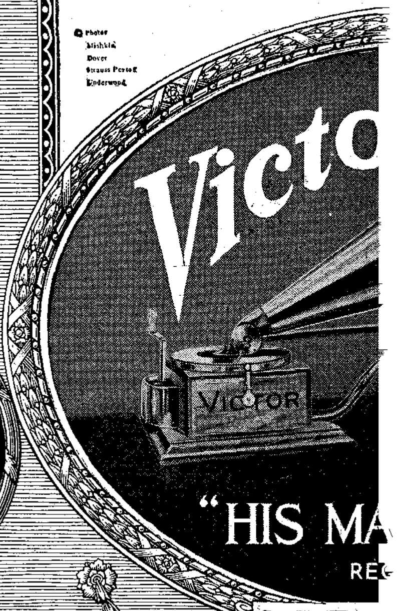

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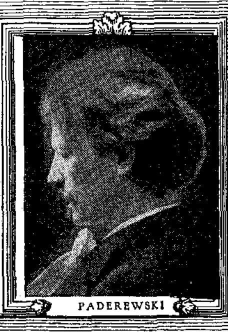
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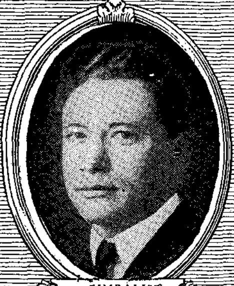
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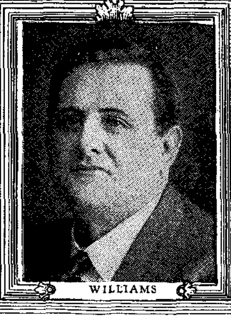
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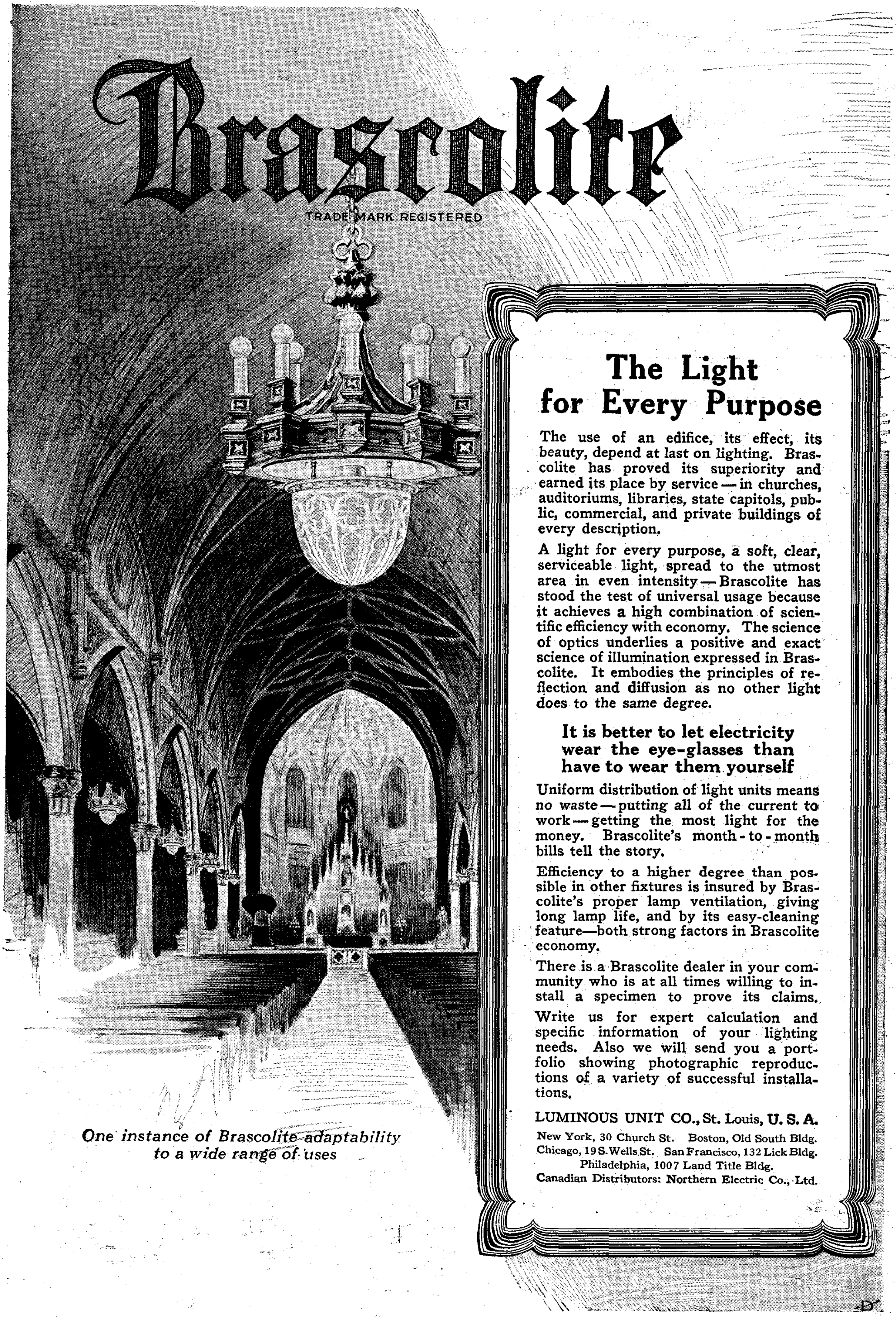

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A light for every purpose, a soft, clear, serviceable light, spread to the utmost area in even intensity — Brascolite has stood the test of universal usage because it achieves a high combination of scientific efficiency with economy. The science of optics underlies a positive and exact science of illumination expressed in Brascolite. It embodies the principles of reflection and diffusion as no other light does to the same degree.

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he remained "Foran's boy" even in events as far removed from that night as the Baltimore convention.

Baker told so much that he knew or told what he did know so well that night that Johnson adopted him as a protégé and made him First Assistant Director of Law. Baker never halted until he became Mayor of Cleveland.

In 1903 Baker became the head of the City Law Department. Johnson, speaking of him in his autobiography, said:

"Tho the youngest of us all, he was really the head of the Cabinet and principal adviser of us all. As a lawyer he was pitted against the biggest lawyers of the State. No *other* City Solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time or so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment no man in the State could have done the work so well."

Johnson had the idealistic designs. It fell to Baker to dig up the law to support them. Johnson's notable fight on the issue of cheaper street car-fare and for public control of the street-railway system was engineererd by Baker. Wresting control of lake-front property from corporations and giving it to the people was one of many tasks.

Baker's office, that of City Solicitor, became elective through legislative action, and he was elected to fill it in 1905, 1907, and 1909. It was in 1909 that Johnson's downfall was accomplished and Republicans swept into every office except one. The lone Democrat to win his race was Baker. Baker's loyalty to his chief prompted him to resign, until Johnson pointed out his duty to the people who elected him. Johnson's death in 1911 left Baker as the natural choice for party leadership. There was no contest.

In 1911 Baker was elected Mayor of Cleveland by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office. He was reelected in 1913. His popularity is somewhat remarkable, as he was generally regarded as a dreamer. However, he seemed to have a faculty for making his dreams come true. Says *The Public Ledger:*

> When Baker was called to the War Department there was a very well-founded belief that he was a dreamer. No one knew just where the idea was conceived, but all seemed to feel it. The impression was founded in fact. People in Cleveland believed the same thing when he made his first race for Mayor largely upon the promise that if elected he would give the city a great municipal electric-light plant to compete with the local lighting monopoly. Even his friends advised against so rash a promise. He persisted. He was elected. He built the plant. To-day it is so firmly established that no man with a thought of his political welfare would suggest its abolition.

Now, after his accidental meetings with Foran and Johnson, how did Baker come to know Woodrow Wilson?

Recognition of Baker as a national figure began in Ohio when Judge Harmon was being mentioned as a Presidential candidate in 1912. Harmon opposed the initiative and referendum; Baker advocated it. Baker considered Harmon unprogressive and opposed a solid delegation to Baltimore instructed for Harmon. The State convention overruled him and he carried his fight to the national convention, where he won. By this act he rendered a service for Wilson second only to that of Bryan.

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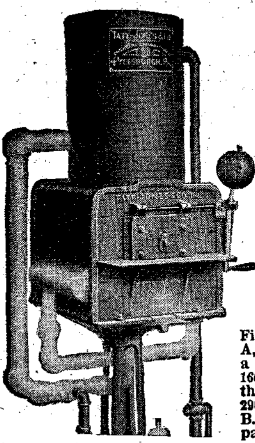


The Money-saving Refractories in TATE-JONES Heat-treating Furnaces

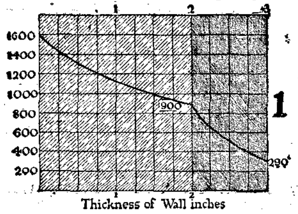
The Tate-Jones Series A furnace shown here is an exceedingly economical furnace. The recuperative feature alone saves 25% in fuel. In addition, the refractories conserve heat, thus saving fuel—which of course means saving money. In order to reach unbiased conclusions we made comparative tests of well known furnaces with Tate-Jones furnaces. We give here the results which prove conclusively the economy of Tate-Jones refractories.

Study these charts—and write for Bulletin No. 160 which gives full information

Fig. 1 is a Tate-Jones Series A, Gas Oven Furnace. With a chamber temperature of 1600°, the outer surface of the insulation shows only 290°. This permits only .695 B. T. U. per square inch to pass per hour.

Fig. 2 represents another furnace (NOT a Tate-Jones). With a chamber temperature of 1600°, the outside temperature is 450°. This permits 5.2 B. T. U. per square inch to pass per hour.

Fig. 3 represents a furnace of still another make. With a chamber temperature of 1600°, the outer surface shows a temperature of 450°. This permits 1.73 B. T. U. per square inch to pass per hour.



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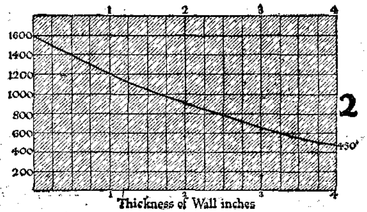

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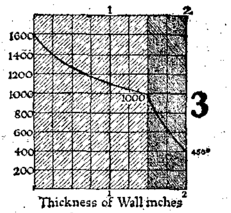

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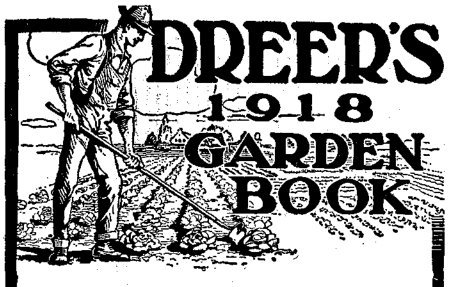

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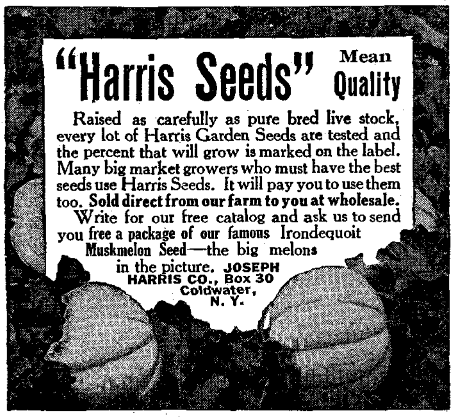

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE TRUTH ABOUT TROTZKY

IT seems a long trip from the obscurity of editorial writer on a Russian newspaper in New York to the notoriety of Bolshevik Foreign Minister of Russia, yet it didn't take Trotzky a year to accomplish the distance. *Reedy's Mirror*, in commenting upon the life of the newspaper diplomat, says that "most matter printed about him has been mere abuse of him as a crazy anarchist tool of Germany," and refers to "a calm article" in the New York *Evening Post*, where his shifting career is outlined sympathetically by the editor of the paper on which Trotzky served during his brief stay in New York. The "setting" of Trotzky's American activities is interestingly dwelt upon by the *Evening Post* writer. "Trotzky" is a pen name. His real name is Bronstein. Says *The Post:*

In the offices of a little Russian newspaper, the *Novy Mir*, in St. Mark's place, at First Avenue, New York, Leon Bronstein labored for two months in 1917 as a member of the paper's small staff. The *Novy Mir*, whose second-class mailing privilege was recently suspended by the Post-office Department, occupies three rooms and a hallway in the dingy basement of an old-fashioned brownstone residence inhabited in its upper regions by a dentist, a physician, and lodgers. Few, if any, of the persons living in the house knew, at the time, of the celebrity that their roof sheltered. He had been famous as a social revolutionist in six capitals of Europe—Petrograd, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, and London—but in New York he was unknown except to the Russians and fellow Socialists of other nationalities who had heard him deliver burning speeches on the war.

Out of this nondescript cellar office has come the story of Trotzky, told by his fellow countryman and most intimate friend in America, Alexander Menshoy, a journalist and teacher in the public schools of Russia until he came here four years ago. Mr. Menshoy is the editor-in-chief of *Novy Mir*. In his slow but excellent English, which he said he seldom had occasion to use in New York, he narrated the incidents of Trotzky's career, and described his experiences in America.

Trotzky did his writing in Menshoy's sanctum, a room of about six by ten feet, just of a size to hold two desks, two chairs and a fireplace, with a great litter of Socialist newspapers and magazines from all parts of the world scattered about. A plaque of Count Leo Tolstoy hangs over the fireplace. Over the editor's desk is a campaign picture of Morris Hillquit. On the top of his desk is a great disorder of newspapers, manuscripts, and letters from Russia. The air is heavy with Russian cigaret smoke. In a room to the rear linotypes click and a press is heard running.

Adjoining the editor's office is another small and dark room, in which the business ends of the paper are negotiated. It was in this atmosphere that Trotzky worked and drew his humble weekly stipend, so small as to be "hardly worth mentioning," the editor said smilingly.

Trotzky lived in the Bronx with his wife and two boys, aged nine and twelve, who speak French and Russian, but no English. His living was a precarious one, and he had just enough money to feed his family and keep a shelter over them. Concerning his personal comfort, it is said he cared nothing; money had no meaning for him except as it procured necessities.

Trotzky was born in southern Russia, but had managed to get himself into trouble by his Socialist activities in so many different countries that his coming to America was in the nature of seeking a refuge. He couldn't go to imperialistic Russia, his paper in France had been suprest, he had been deported from Spain, and Germany was watching for him with a six months' prison sentence in her pocket. England and Switzerland were hostile to him, so the only place left was America. The experiences which led up to this state of affairs are told by Mr. Menshoy:

Trotzky had been president of the Council of Workmen's Delegates—there were no soldiers in it then—in the revolution of 1905. He was arrested, and there was a big trial at Petrograd that drew the attention of all Russia to his case. With other delegates that were arrested he was exiled for life to northern Siberia, a chilly and inhospitable place, I may assure you, where, like other political exiles, he was supplied with just sufficient money by the Government to keep him from starving.

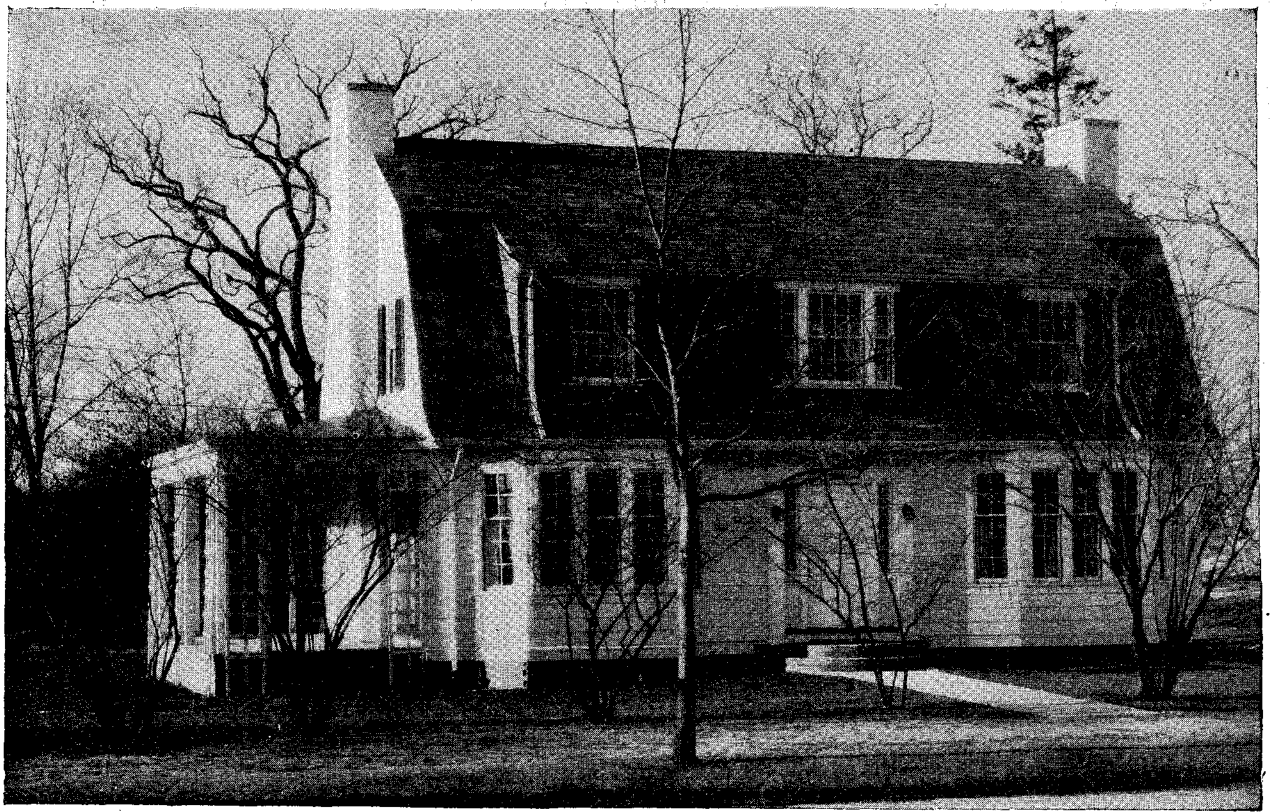
After a little more than a year in Siberia he effected a most thrilling and sensational escape, his own story of which he has told in his book, or pamphlet rather, entitled "There and Back." He is one of the best known of the Russian pamphleteers. Afterward he led a Russian revolutionist's nomadic life for years, always subsisting by his profession, that of a working newspaper man. He could not sit long in any one place, however. He lived in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France, meantime writing constantly for Russian newspapers, and keeping in touch with his revolutionist friends. He was a regular contributor to *Neue Zeit*, a German Socialist magazine, published in Berlin, and also for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, of Vienna, the official organ of the Austro-Hungarian Social Democracy.

He managed to return to Russia several times under assumed names to assist in revolutionary work and propaganda. There is a center of social democracy in Geneva and another in France. For both of these he worked, writing many booklets, which were distributed by the Socialists.

In Vienna he had a paper of his own, published weekly in Russian. When the war began in the summer of 1914, he was in Vienna working on this paper. He was obliged to suspend his publication by order of the military authorities the day before Austria declared war on Servia. At this time he was in close personal touch with Dr. Adler, the leader of the Social Democrats of Austria. He was a close personal friend of Fritz Adler, the doctor's son, who assassinated Count Sturgh, the Austrian Premier, in 1916. Fritz Adler, who was a Socialist, scientist, and gifted journalist, was condemned to death.

Dr. Adler warned Trotzky to leave Vienna and the country or he would be interned for the period of the war by the military authorities, so Trotzky took his advice and went to Switzerland.

It was during this sojourn in Switzerland that the book on "The War and the International," which earned him the animosity of Germany, was written. In



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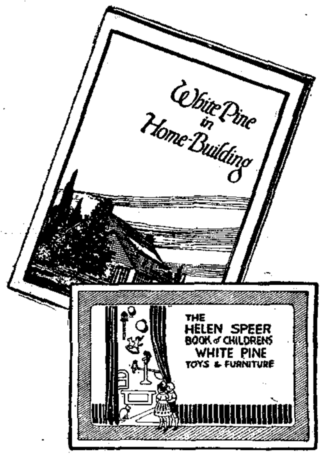
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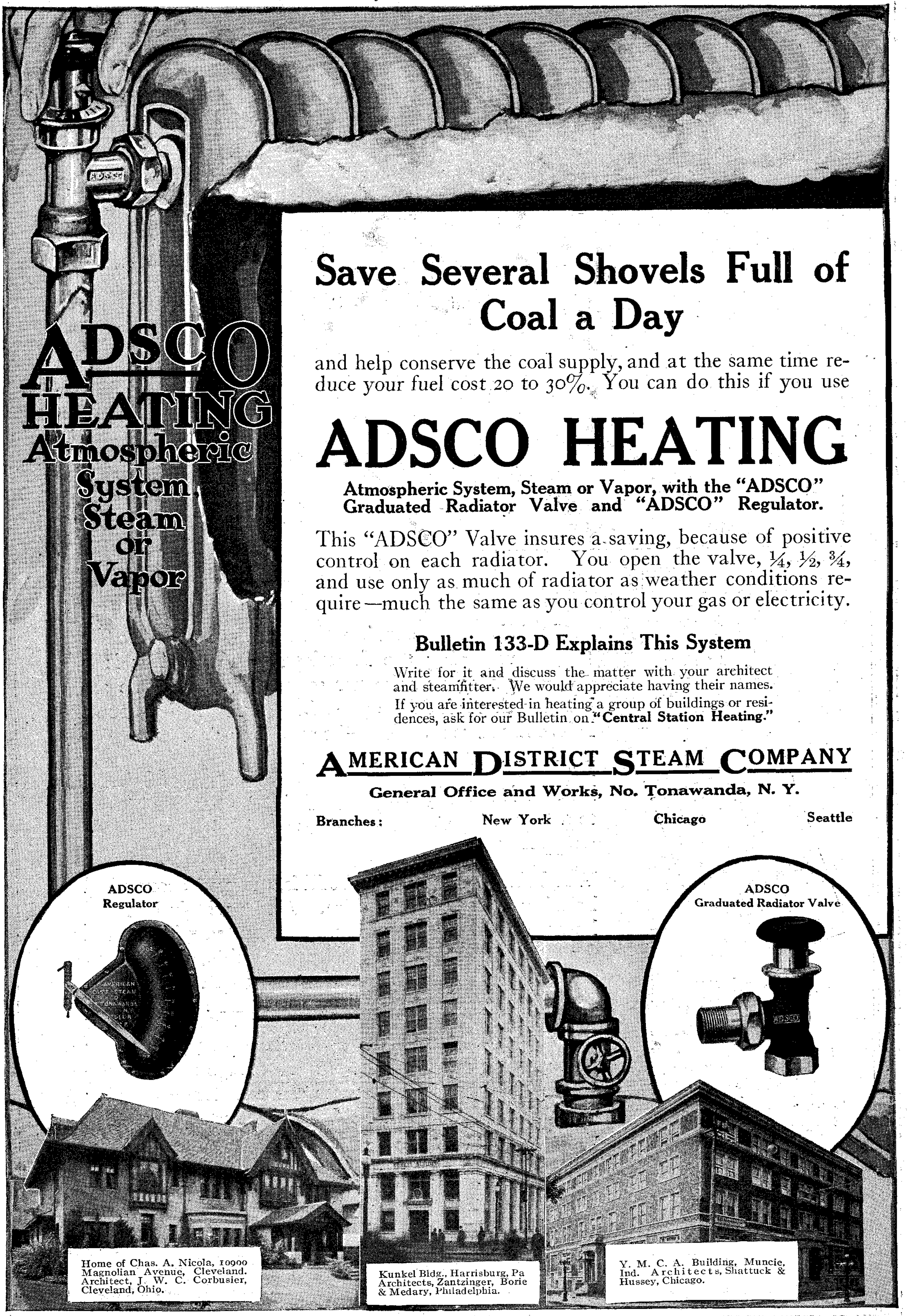

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it he took a stand against war, and attacked the governments of all the warring countries. His theme was that the people had nothing whatever to do with the war, and that it had been brought on by the political hirelings of the capitalists in the warring countries. Says Mr. Menshoy:

> He maintained that there was no cause whatever for the workers of one country to war on the workers of another, and he especially attacked the Wilhelmstrasse Government. His book was sent into Germany, where it was confiscated by the authorities. A trial was begun against the author, altho he was far away from the scene of the trial, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. If he ever returns to Germany he will probably have to serve the sentence.

From Switzerland he went to France, and of this period we are told:

> In Paris he had been editor of the Russian Socialist daily, *Our World*. As a social revolutionist he took an editorial stand against the war. His paper was first heavily censored by the authorities, and finally suppress altogether. We used to receive copies of it here. In every issue big spots had been blotted out. In one issue everything had been obliterated except the title of the paper. It was suppress a little more than a year ago through the influence of the Imperial Russian Government exerted at Paris.

In another account of the suppression of *Our World*, in the New York *Times*, a slightly different interpretation is given:

> The French Government permitted him to publish this paper until some 100,000 Russian troops were transferred to the Western front. It then became evident that Trotzky's paper was causing a good deal of discontent among those troops, so General Roques, then French Minister of War, ordered Trotzky expelled from the country.

To return to Mr. Menshoy:

> Trotzky was ordered deported, and taken to the frontier. He had wished to go to Switzerland, but through the efforts of the British Government and the acquiescence of the French authorities he was prevented from doing so. This was at the end of November, 1916. He went to Spain, but after crossing the frontier was promptly arrested as the result of a telegram from the French authorities describing him as a dangerous anarchist. For a short time he was detained in prison at Cadiz. His case attracted great attention throughout Spain. The Madrid Government decided to deport him by the first outward-bound vessel, no matter where bound, but a Socialist campaign of protest developed immediately in the Spanish newspapers.
>
> As a well-known character in the international socialist movement, it was demanded that he be released from prison and the right granted to him to go wherever he wished. The campaign succeeded, and instead of putting him on the next ship, which chanced to be sailing for Cuba, he was released and ordered out of Spain. He had had correspondence with Russian Socialists here and decided to come to the United States.
>
> He came at once to our office, and began work for us, writing general articles on socialist subjects, conditions in Russia, and editorial matter. He wrote also of the war and the international situation, and his work attracted much attention from writers of note. He was never interfered with in New York. He also was a contributor to *Zukunft*, the Jewish Socialist magazine here, and *The Jewish Daily Forward*.
>
> Trotzky is a brilliant speaker, and has much personal magnetism. He is absolutely sincere and honest, and always carried conviction to his hearers. In overcrowded halls he addrest many meetings in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities. He speaks Russian, of course, good German, excellent French, and a little English.

In the *Times* article referred to earlier, entitled, "What Trotzky Did When in New York," are minutely recited the chapter and verse of his movements as ferreted out for the Department of Justice in its endeavor to learn if he had ever received money from the German Government. Some people here have voiced a suspicion that he returned to Petrograd in German pay in order to get Russia out of the war. The result of the searchings of Deputy Attorney-General Alfred R. Becker is thus stated:

> The report of the investigation which is now completed is to the effect that no evidence was obtained to support any charge that Trotzky ever received any German money while in New York. It shows that he was on terms of intimate friendship with Ludwig Lore, the editor of the German Socialist paper, the *Volkszeitung*, and that he wrote a number of editorials for that publication for which he received modest fees.

Hardly had he settled himself in America when the Russian revolution came, and it was only natural that this restless spirit should be one of the first of the erstwhile political exiles to attempt to return. Says his friend, Mr. Menshoy:

> He felt he would be greatly needed at home, but it is unlikely that he had any idea he would be elevated to his present post in the Government. With his family and seven friends he started, funds for the trip being supplied to him by a group of Russian revolutionists in this city.
>
> After his experience here, and after he had sailed from New York with his friends to join the revolutionists in Russia last March, he was held up at Halifax at the instance of the British Government, searched, and arrested. He was put in an internment camp outside of Halifax. The British Government knew his history pretty well, but he was held on the pretense that he was going back to Russia in the interests of Germany and the old Russian régime. We started here a campaign, and at Petrograd another one was begun by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to have Trotzky released. Mr. Miliukoff, first Minister of Foreign Affairs after the revolution, cabled to Canada and demanded Trotzky's immediate release. He was released and allowed to proceed.

We are told in the *Times* account that the British released Trotzky at the personal request of Kerensky, who is understood to have advanced the plea that he needed Trotzky in Russia to "help him out." Of the relationship between the two, Mr. Menshoy declares that they are good

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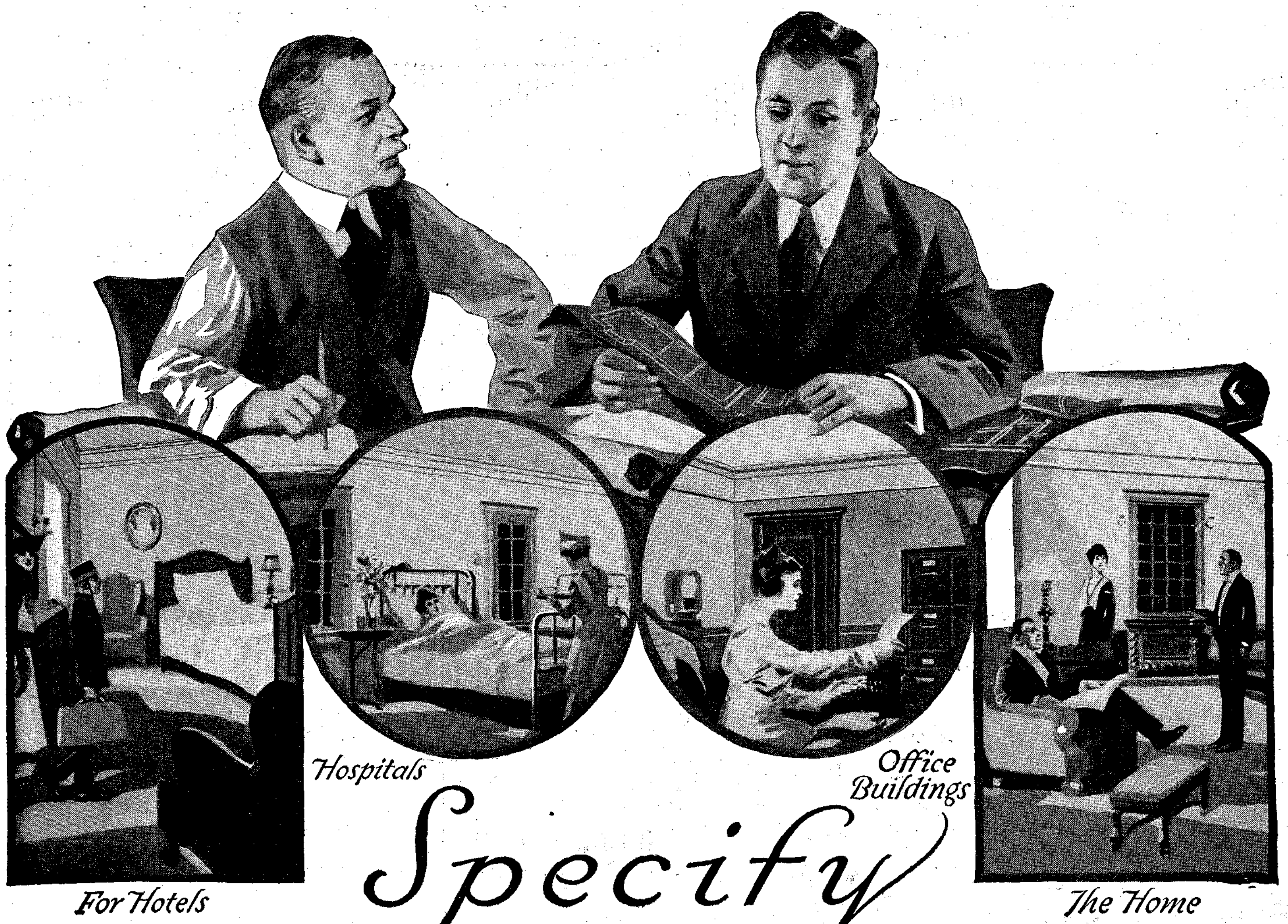
friends, sympathetic to each other's ideas, and that "no hair of the former Premier's head would be harmed by Trotzky." The editor considers that the truth is not reaching America through the dispatches allowed to go to the newspapers and his understanding is that "things came too fast for Kerensky for a time and Trotzky took over the reins." The present Government he believes to be "a real revolutionary Government" that will eventually help Russia out of its chaos. He thus sums up the situation:

> The clamor for peace is so strong in Russia and has so penetrated the Russian people, that only a government that is strong enough to make peace can exist. But the revolutionists do not want a separate peace. It must be a general peace. Russia will not accept any other terms than those announced by the Russian revolution. And what are they? Peace without annexations, without indemnities, and providing that every nation under foreign rule or domination shall have the privilege of determining its own destiny—its own form of government. Either a peace will be concluded on this basis by the revolutionists, or there will be no peace.
>
> As to practical steps, Trotzky and his followers believe there can be no peace while blood-letting continues, so they seek a general armistice, for all the Allies as well as the Central Powers. If the Central Powers accept the terms laid down there will be no cause for a continuation of the war. President Wilson's objectives are the same as those of the Trotzky revolutionists. The rulers of the Central Powers don't want to accept the terms, but the people do, and the people of Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, and other big cities are demanding that the war cease. Public opinion is almost strong enough, if not quite, to force Germany's rulers to quit. Now is the crucial time. Either the German Government must submit or there will be a great uprising. I should not be surprized to see it come this winter.
>
> The peace parleys are going on openly, and Trotzky will see to it that every word will be communicated to the outside world. There will be no secret diplomacy. The German people will all know the outcome. The American people should not take too lightly what Trotzky and his followers and associates are doing.

In conversation with some of his most intimate friends, Trotzky gave the following sketch of his life a week or so before leaving New York to return to Russia:

> I was born thirty-eight years ago in a little Jewish colony in southern Russia, in the Government of Kherson. When about fourteen years of age I entered the gymnasium of Chernigov, and, like most of the impressionable youth of Russia, soon became interested in the revolutionary movements. Here in America schoolboys seem to spend most of their time in sports, baseball and football. In Russia, the boys—and the girls, too, for that matter—use their leisure for reading books like Buckle's "History of Civilization," Marx's "Capital," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," and our own great classics that throb with the passion of revolt. Our pastime is chiefly attending underground Socialist meetings and spreading the propaganda among workingmen in the city and peasants in the country.
>
> I was no exception to the rule. The



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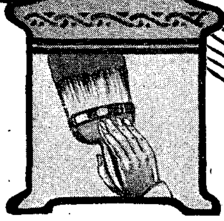

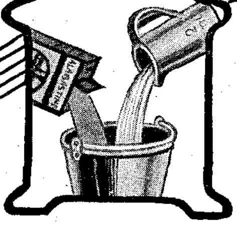

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revolutionary cause gripped me early in life and has never relaxed its hold. There was indeed a great deal of work to do. When I was little more than twenty years old, the Russian revolution blazed up into a mighty flame. Most of the young people of Russia with any education were enlisted in the fight against the unspeakable Czaristic system, determined to put an end to the wrongs it inflicted upon the long-suffering Russian people.

My university education was interrupted, for I soon plunged deep in the work of propaganda, which left no time for anything else. I continued, however, to apply myself to the study of sociology, political economy, and history, and soon became a convinced Marxian Socialist. When the Russian Social Democracy split up into two sections on the issue of tactics I did not identify myself with either the Mensheviki or the Bolsheviki, but continued to work for the general cause, for the overthrow of Czarism and the cause of socialism. Since the division in the party was not based on fundamentals, but only on a difference of opinion as to the method to be applied in gaining the same ends, I used all my efforts to effect a reconciliation between the two wings. However, I leaned strongly to the radical side. In other words, I was a Menshevik of the extreme left, or a near-Bolshevik.

My ability as a speaker and as a writer soon drew me into the very center of Socialist activity. I wrote for the party press, composed pamphlets, and carried on personal propaganda chiefly among the city populations.

Naturally, I did not escape the general fate of Russian revolutionists. I was arrested and imprisoned, and as I did not give up my work for the cause after my release I became what the Russian authorities called an "illegal" person, and had to live under an assumed name. My first jailer was called Trotzky, and the idea occurred to me to take his name.

When the revolution broke out in full force in 1905 I was made president of the first Soldiers' and Workingmen's Council in Petrograd to succeed the first incumbent to that position. I remained president until the defeat of the revolution, when I was arrested and sent to imprisonment and exile in Siberia. From there I succeeded in making my escape, and went to live in Switzerland.

In Switzerland I founded a Socialist paper called *Prada* (The Truth), which was published both in Russian and in German. I also established an international news service for the dissemination of truthful news of current political and revolutionary events in Russia.

In 1910 I went to Germany, where my revolutionary activity incurred the displeasure of the Prussian authorities. I was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment, but escaped. Three days before the outbreak of the present war found me in Vienna. On the advice of Dr. Adler, the Austrian Socialist leader, I left Austria-Hungary, and was in Servia when that country was invaded by the Austro-Hungarian troops, and was present at the Servian parliament, the Skupshtina, when the vote for the first war credits was taken.

I returned to Switzerland, and was later summoned to Paris to edit the Russian Socialist paper there. When a Russian division of troops mutinied and killed the general, I addrest a severe letter of criticism of the French Government to Jules Guesde, a Socialist member of the cabinet, for the savage punishment that was meted out to the Russian troops.

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In every locality, wherever a factory is operated, there are competent electrical contractor-firms who carefully engineer and most economically install electrical equipment. They can save money in the cost of equipment and installation, and earn actual dividends by planning for economical operation.

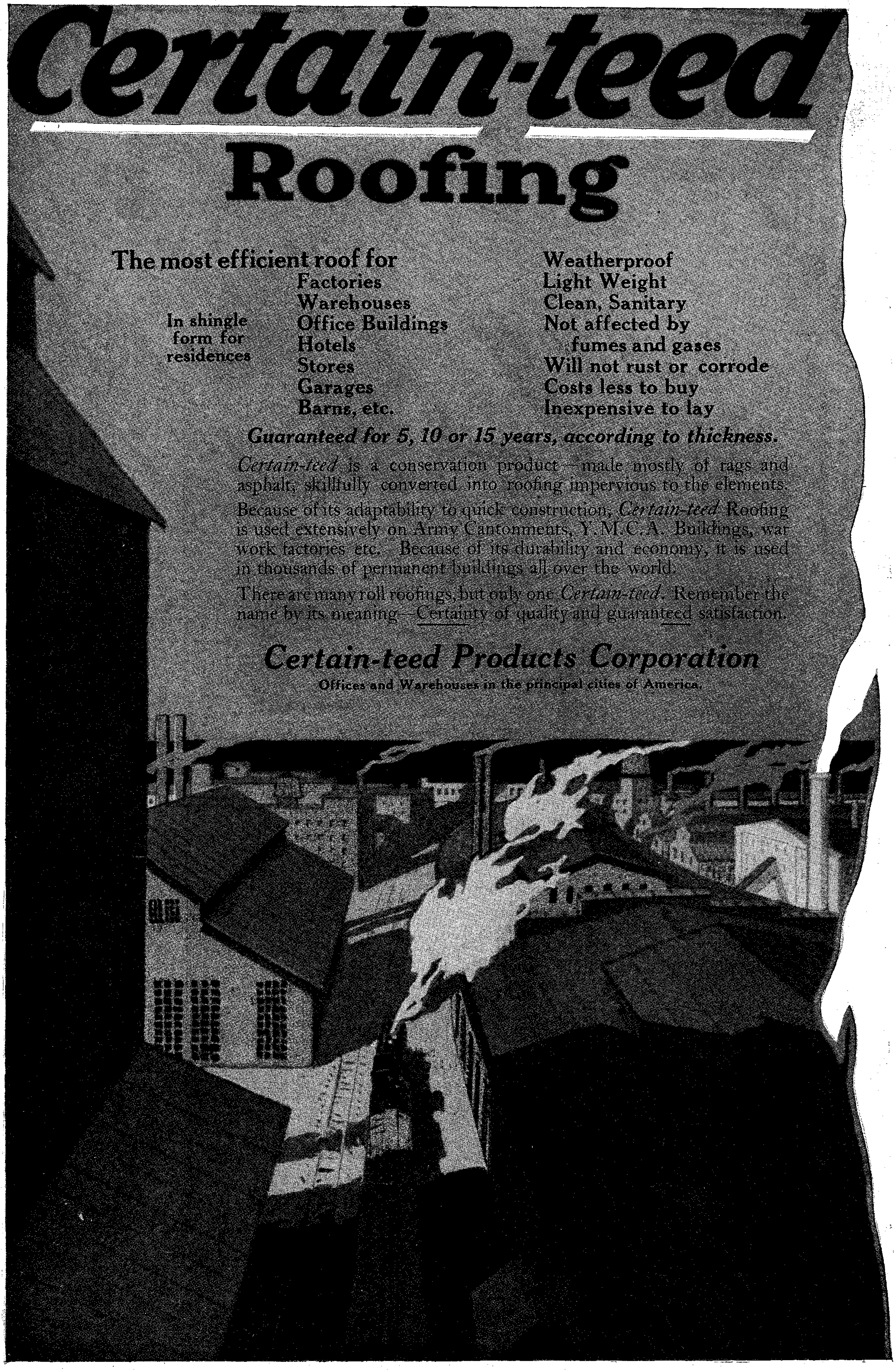
This is the day of specialists. Plant and building owners are fast coming to the idea of having architects plan their buildings, mechanical engineers to lay out the machinery equipment, electrical engineering contractors to do the electrical work—and, of course, use electrical power.

Whether for your present plant, a new plant you are planning, or for additional machinery, call on your electrical contractor and local power company to show you how to save time, trouble and money, and how to figure a fixed cost on your power.

The Electric Cable Company, 10 East 43rd St., New York City

Makers of Ecco Wire for every purpose where rubber-covered wire is used.

ECCO Dependable Insulated WIRE



Certain-teed

Roofing

The most efficient roof for

- Factories
- Warehouses
- Office Buildings
- Hotels
- Stores
- Garages
- Barns, etc.

In shingle form for residences

- Weatherproof
- Light Weight
- Clean, Sanitary
- Not affected by fumes and gases
- Will not rust or corrode
- Costs less to buy
- Inexpensive to lay

Guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

Certain-teed is a conservation product—made mostly of rags and asphalt, skillfully converted into roofing impervious to the elements. Because of its adaptability to quick construction, *Certain-teed* Roofing is used extensively on Army Cantonments, Y. M. C. A. Buildings, war work factories etc. Because of its durability and economy, it is used in thousands of permanent buildings all over the world.

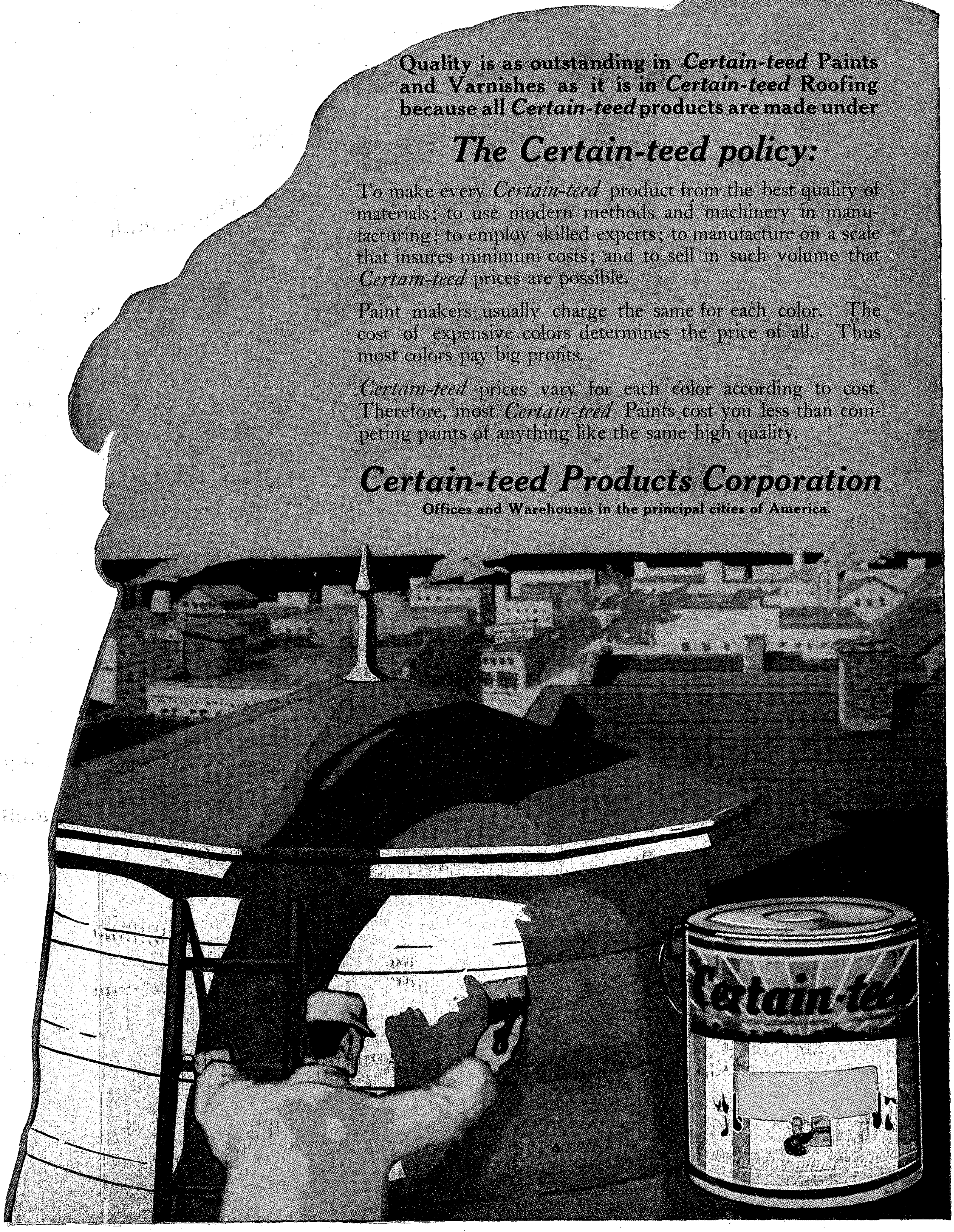
There are many roll roofings, but only one *Certain-teed*. Remember the name by its meaning—Certainty of quality and guaranteed satisfaction.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Offices and Warehouses in the principal cities of America.

Certain-teed

Paints *and* Varnishes



Quality is as outstanding in *Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes as it is in *Certain-teed* Roofing because all *Certain-teed* products are made under

The Certain-teed policy:

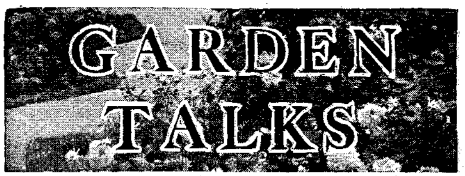
To make every *Certain-teed* product from the best quality of materials; to use modern methods and machinery in manufacturing; to employ skilled experts; to manufacture on a scale that insures minimum costs; and to sell in such volume that *Certain-teed* prices are possible.

Paint makers usually charge the same for each color. The cost of expensive colors determines the price of all. Thus most colors pay big profits.

Certain-teed prices vary for each color according to cost. Therefore, most *Certain-teed* Paints cost you less than competing paints of anything like the same high quality.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Offices and Warehouses in the principal cities of America.



GARDEN TALKS

FIGHTING THE FOOD BATTLE OF 1918

When the nation came face to face with the food crisis of 1917 there began an epoch-making campaign of planting. Everywhere the tilling of gardens was urged. The slogan of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission was, "Plant One Million Food Gardens This Year." Organizations and individuals entered the great work. In every community "War Gardens" sprang into existence. "The Packer" estimates that the planting drive of 1917 resulted in an increase of garden planting amounting to 220%, with a total crop value for these war gardens of $350,000,000.

In 1918 the food needs are greater; the results must be bigger. We have our army overseas to feed; we must continue to save starving Belgium and devastated France; we must augment the scanty food stores of our allies; we must feed our own people.

The man who wields a garden hoe is doing his bit to win the war. Remember, as an editorial writer in "Farm Machinery" drives this truth home:

> "Every pound of meat, flour or meal saved, every can of vegetables, every peck of potatoes or beans you displace from the general markets by home production means just that much more for our boys in France or in the training camps in this country.
>
> "It hasn't come home to most of us yet that this country is a part—and a very big part—in the greatest war the world has ever seen. It demands of us millions of men, arms, munitions, and FOOD, MORE FOOD, AND THEN MORE FOOD."

Not a minute is to be lost by communities, industrial organizations, municipalities, and individuals in planning the food battle of 1918.

There is a scarcity of seeds. Early orders are imperative. The seedsmen's catalogs are ready for distribution. Get them at once. The seed lists should be made up now.

There is likely to be a shortage in tools. The forehanded will order their implements early. Communities which are planning to use tractors will be fortunate if they can place orders even now for spring delivery.

The vast army of amateur gardeners last year, in spite of its aggregate successes, made an incalculable number of mistakes. It gained a fund of experience certain to be of immense value in this year's work. This experience should be incorporated in present plans and in future effort.

Here are a few injunctions for 1918:

Mobilize the workers now and plan the campaigns of organized gardening activities.

Get the machinery of school gardens, community gardens, factory gardens, and all other organized garden activity under way.

Plan your plantings now. Order seeds sufficient for these plantings, but not more than sufficient. Don't waste seeds.

Buy your seeds and supplies only from reliable dealers.

Don't experiment with novelties. Stick to the main staples—potatoes, corn, beans, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, squash, onions, turnips, beets, peas, spinach, etc., and learn everything you can about them.

Figure your fertilizer needs and order your soil foods now.

Take an inventory of your garden tools and equipment and buy at once. Get substantial, efficient implements.

Bear constantly in mind that 1917's achievements must be exceeded in 1918.

Garden Department,
THE LITERARY DIGEST

This so displeased the French Government that I was ordered out of France. I then went back to Switzerland, but Switzerland feared complications with the Czaristic Government and would not let me in. I was detained at Barcelona, where I was to be deported to Cuba, where I knew no one, and where I should have found myself completely stranded. Later, the Spanish Government decided to let me go where I pleased, provided only I left Spain. Every country in Europe practically was now closed to me, and so I turned my gaze across the Atlantic, and arrived at Ellis Island at the end of December, 1916.

Here in New York I lived with my wife and two children in three rooms in a Bronx tenement, wrote for the *Novy Mir*, the Russian Socialist daily, and spoke at Socialist meetings. I do not expect my stay here to be very long, however, for a revolution is bound to break out in Russia in a short time, and as soon as that happens I shall hasten to my home country and help in the work of Russia's liberation.

My book, "The Bolsheviki and World Peace," expresses in full my convictions on the world-war. It is the result of wide and deep study, and the program laid down there is the only solution that I can see to the problems that confront humanity.

REVELING IN THE JOYS OF A SHELL-SWEPT ROAD

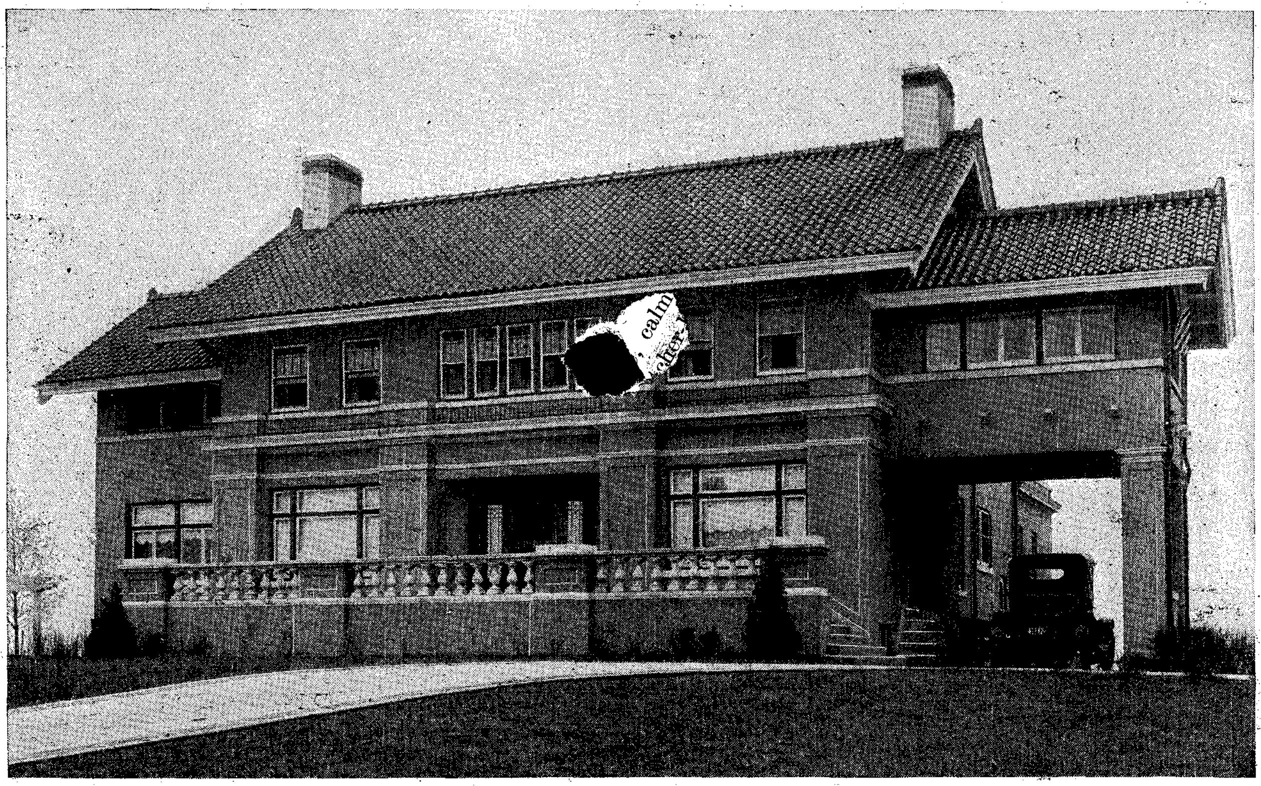
ROBERT REASER was studying art when the call of the war came. He joined the City Club Ambulance Unit in New York, and is now "over there." Reaser is only nineteen, and he writes to his folks in Yonkers, N. Y.: "I am actually reveling in driving a bucking Ford over the worst shell-swept road in France!" In a letter printed in the New York *Globe* he tells of his start for the front:

> I said in my epistle of last Monday that we were to leave next morning, and for a wonder we did. We got up while it was still dark (4:30), and finished breaking camp, which consists in taking down the tents, packing the kitchen things, and finishing the loading of our cars. Ives, Paynter, Hoffman, and Call stayed behind to do some evacuation work (work behind the lines between hospitals) for a few days. They gave us a little hot coffee and bread and jam at 5:45, and at six o'clock we once more started out in convoy, this time for the Big Adventure.
>
> They put a red wooden disk on three of the cars, as when we are running close to the front, we can't go in convoys of more than seven. There has to be a break of several hundred feet between groups, so that the roads won't become too cluttered up. My car has one of the disks on it, so that I run at the end of number 2 convoy henceforth. We traveled about seventy kilometers that morning and stopt for the night in a small town, which is completely deserted except for troops, and in a good many places pretty well banged up from bombing and shelling.
>
> Things looked more warlike every mile we made, and during the first half-hour in the above-mentioned village five *Boche* planes sailed overhead and were fired at. We had instructions to gather in groups anywhere if not under cover, and that if we left the cantonment our gas-masks and helmets were to be taken along always. Six of the boys were immediately sent over to the hospital near by, where the English section we are relieving was located, and went with them on their cars up to our future *poste-de-secours* behind the trenches, to learn the roads.
>
> And then the excitement began. Those fellows came back next morning with the wildest tales, and they were about the most scared bunch of fellows I ever saw. I must say they have all quieted down, and are getting used to it beautifully now; but it just happened that that first night they were out was a terror, and they were an excited bunch, I can tell you.
>
> Wednesday morning I went out with my car and a Frenchman on a 56-kilometer jaunt looking for supplies, *ravitaillement*, it's called. When we got back the crowd got together, and we ran over to our present cantonment, which is to be our base in the future. It is high up on a hill, right next to the hospital we take the *blessés* to, with a lovely view on two sides—a canal lined with trees, a little village (the one we just left), and the same rolling hills which we have found everywhere. We have set up four tents—four big ones—to live in, one for the "bureau" (otherwise headquarters), and one for the mechanic's workshop—the *atelier*.

He was told that he was to go out with the car that night. He had an English driver along on the first trip, for which he declares he was properly thankful. Of the run out through the war-desolated country he writes—

> There was no artillery action in particular except an occasional pop of a French "75" near by; but my Englishman intimated that while we were on good roads it was just as well to move right along, as the Germans might open up any minute, and the less time you took the better were your chances—which is our motto right along henceforth. Believe me, you should have seen my little old Ford hop along after that! We turned off presently on to a poorer road, and for the next four kilometers the roads got worse and worse and we had to go in low speed practically all the way; and low speed means extremely slow speed in a Ford.
>
> All this time the look of the country was changing from the somewhat green fields and shattered buildings, gradually, to the most utterly desolate stretches of ground that I have ever laid eyes on, and beyond my wildest dreams—which was to be expected, as it's not the kind of thing I like to dream about. It is really quite impossible to describe it to you, but I'll make an attempt.
>
> The road winds up and down over small hills which are moderately steep and whose tops are several hundred yards apart, sometimes half a mile. And on these hills there is absolutely nothing visible except upturned earth and rocks, the latter all shattered to tiny pieces—no stumps of trees even to break the monotony (on my later trips I found this only in places), and a good share of the time not a living thing visible except hundreds of rats scampering around over the road. It reminded me of the heaps of ashes I've seen after big fires, without any of the ruins. Of course, on closer view, remains of wagons and guns and all the things used in making war (even to horses and men) are scattered around and mixed in with the churned-up earth. On bright days the middle distances look like the pictures of Arizona and New Mexico deserts; the same coloring and shapes in the hills. It is always pic-

Nemco Products



The permanence and lasting beauty of this dwelling was insured by laying the stucco over metal lath

Stucco will remain firm and last indefinitely without cracking when applied to an enduring base of metal lath.

Home builders are beginning to realize the important part that metal lath plays in producing permanent stucco construction and smooth and lasting plastered walls and ceilings.

It means paying more at the start but the low upkeep expense soon saves the higher first cost.

Kno-Burn Metal Lath will endure as long as the building stands. Its use reduces the cost of repairs, upkeep and heating expense.

Send for our booklet 702. It is full of valuable information for the home builder.

TRADE MARK

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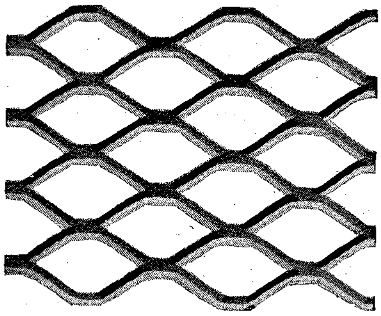
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Corrugated Metal Lath

This is Kno-Burn metal lath, a permanent material used in place of wood lath



North Western Expanded Metal Company

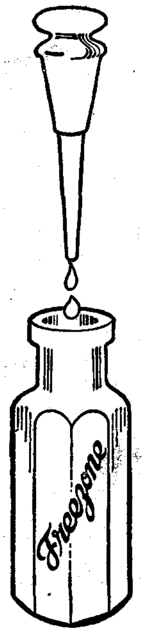
970 Old Colony Building
Chicago, Illinois

This is how the plaster flows through the meshes and forms an unbreakable clinch on the reverse side

What's Behind Your Plaster

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the United States or Canada.

The Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, O.

—Advertisement

How Trade Unions Are Growing

In 1897 the trade unions in the United States had a total membership of 444,500. In 1914 the membership had grown to 2,700,000—an increase in seventeen years of over 500 per cent!

This is one of the many vital phases of American industrial conditions that are described and explained in a most important new book—

'Conditions of Labor in American Industries'

by W. JETT LAUCK and EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER. This book, based upon official governmental reports, offers a most illuminating explanation of the business conditions of this country. Workers, working hours, wages, standards of living, wage-earners' families, working conditions, etc., are described in a thoroughly interesting way.

Every worker, union man, employer, and capitalist needs the information given in this great work. The book is bound in handsome and durable cloth. Price, $1.75; by mail, $1.87.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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Cloth Bound, Interesting, and Informing
Tells About
MARK TWAIN, ARTEMUS WARD, BRET HARTE,
and other great
"American Humorists"

The funny side and the soberly poetic side of each man are appreciatively portrayed by the author, H. R. Haweis.

Read what Mark Twain saw and felt in Palestine and Egypt. Order at once to benefit by this *Special Clearance Price* of only 45c postpaid.

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turesque and romantic, and only gruesome when you stop to think (which I do as little as possible), or when you have to pass an occasional disagreeable obstruction in the road.

The last little stretch of road leading up to the *poste* was, and is, the worst of all. There are huge shell-holes on each side of the road, some as deep as ten feet. The road is extremely narrow—just room enough—and, being very wet, there are the dangers of slipping sideways.

They finally reached the *abri*, or dugout, a rather extensive one according to young Reaser's description. The surgeon, hardened by three years of war's horrors was sitting in his shirt-sleeves, the only occupant of the place[illegible]ly awaiting the arrival of the stret[illegible]bearers from the front trenches. The writer says:

There are no rooms, just narrow passageways lined with stretchers, on one side, where the *blessés* are put, or where we sleep if there are not too many wounded. Of course there is no ventilation and the air is awful, and the smell at times has got that of Kipling's "Oont" beaten forty ways. On a busy night the place is filled with groaning men, and they plead so hard to be taken to the ambulances that even when the shelling is dangerous outside we are often tempted to take a chance. The little light in the place is furnished mostly by candles, and, believe me, it's a picturesque place when you care to view it that way.

In a little space, which is an attempt at a room, the doctor gives the first aid (they have usually had a little in the trenches, but not much), and the picture I got of him that first night will stay by me a long time. He was a most competent looking man, and just what you might expect—a little calloused, perhaps, after three years of this, but with a heart just the same, I imagine. The effect of callousness was enhanced by his attitude. He was lolling back in his chair, the only one in the place, in his shirt-sleeves—and the latter were rolled up to his elbows displaying very large and sinewy forearms, quite apparently ready for business.

The *brancardiers* (stretcher-bearers) at the posts are an awfully nice bunch, and are most considerate of our comfort. They give us coffee after our cold night-runs, hunt up *brancards* for us to sleep on, and lend us their blankets when they haven't a load for us to take back immediately.

The English section, which Reaser and his companions were relieving, declared the run to be the most dangerous they had had in their three years' experience on the front. Reaser thus puts it briefly:

For eight kilometers of the fourteen kilometers' run (and that's only one way) we are in danger of being shelled, and the last four kilometers are being shelled at some point practically all the time; and at several points, and for several hundred yards at each point, we are in plain sight of the German gunners.

Lately some of the boys think they have been deliberately shot at, but so far I have had no evidence of it, altho goodness knows the shells have landed close enough.

And Little Brother is having the time of his life! I'm actually reveling in driving a bucking Ford over the worst shell-swept road in France. I guess I'm doing it as well as most of the crowd, and I know I'm not half as scared as some of them. Except when it's too hot I actually am enjoying the excitement of it all, and the boys say I'm looking so well they think it agrees with me.

An interesting description of the ruins of Reims is contained in a letter from Harry Robeson Perley to his mother in White Plains, N. Y. Perley is with the American Ambulance Field Service, and the letter is printed in the New York *World*. Here are some extracts telling of his visit to the devastated city and the shell-battered Cathedral:

It is very hard to get into the city, but the Lieutenant fixt it up so that I went. We entered by the part of the city which has not been shelled so much. The stores were all boarded up, and you saw very few people about. The population before the war was 120,000; now it is 3,500, so you can imagine how deserted the streets look. Even in this section you could see the effect of the bombardment. The trolley-wires had all been cut down, the tracks not in use. We followed the tracks which led to the railroad station, a large, modern one, all shot to pieces. In front was a large park, where a great many shells had dropt. In peace time it must have been beautiful, but now the smooth lawns are full of big holes, the tops of many trees shot away. There was a little refreshment stand which had just collapsed.

Farther on we came to some monuments in a public square, all scarred by pieces of shells. But the good people had kept the grass-plots around them in condition. A good many shells had landed in the cemetery in the central part of the city, and some of the tombstones were broken to bits.

We started to find the Cathedral. We had no idea just where we were in the town and didn't want to wander too far, as we might easily get in range of the Germans. We passed through the best residential section—completely destroyed, while the rest is nearly intact. The Germans must have known the lay of the land, all right. I would say it was pure wantonness.

We came upon the Cathedral from the rear, the part facing the Germans, so I got a strong first impression of the damage. I wish every American soldier could see that "monument to barbarism." I think they would fight 100 per cent. better. I had been offered the excuse that there was an important cross-road in front, and that the Cathedral had suffered in the bombardment of this. That is absolutely false. I only saw the traces of two shells in the paved square before the Cathedral. I can't see how it could be other than that they were just out to destroy it, and I would say that they had done a pretty good job of it. There are innumerable small carvings, especially over the doors, and these had been chipped off as clearly as if with a chisel. I think the irreparable damage is this, as they can never be replaced. In the rear there are two arches that I noticed especially. One showed people climbing out of their coffins on the Resurrection day. This *façade* was practically undamaged, while the one next to it was unrecognizable. They have the bases protected by sand-bags, but the figures are all over and could not be covered.

Even in the midst of bombardment and

"Only Enough
For One Motorist
In Fifty"

Uniform Tires (99% Excellent) Built By Uniform Men (96% Efficient)

MANY manufacturers build good tires. But each producer's problem is to build all of his tires as good as his best one.

Even tires built side by side, often vary thousands of miles. Were it not for this, certain great brands would equal the Miller.

For Miller has succeeded in building tires the same. Not a few—not certain "lucky tires." But 99 Millers in 100.

Less than 1 per cent ever need adjustment.

How Uniformity Came

Tires are mostly handwork. So they are bound to vary about as the workmen do. To build them uniform we had to make workmen uniform first. Mark how—

We learned to keep books on every tire built, and on the man who built it.

We brought in experts on scientific management. And the master tire builders were used to train the rest.

Many withstood this new order of efficiency, and are building Miller Tires yet. Those who fell below the mark had to go elsewhere.

So today, this body of Miller Men is known as Tiredom's crack regiment. Their efficiency averages 96 per cent.

Miller UNIFORM MILEAGE Tires
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

And more than 99 per cent of their tires exceed the warranted mileage.

Geared-to-the-Road

Miller Tires are **Geared-to-the-Road.**

Look how the ratchet-like tread takes hold of the ground. This keeps the wheels from spinning when you start—it gives positive traction while you are going.

All roads are safer for the car that runs on Millers.

Authorized Dealers Only

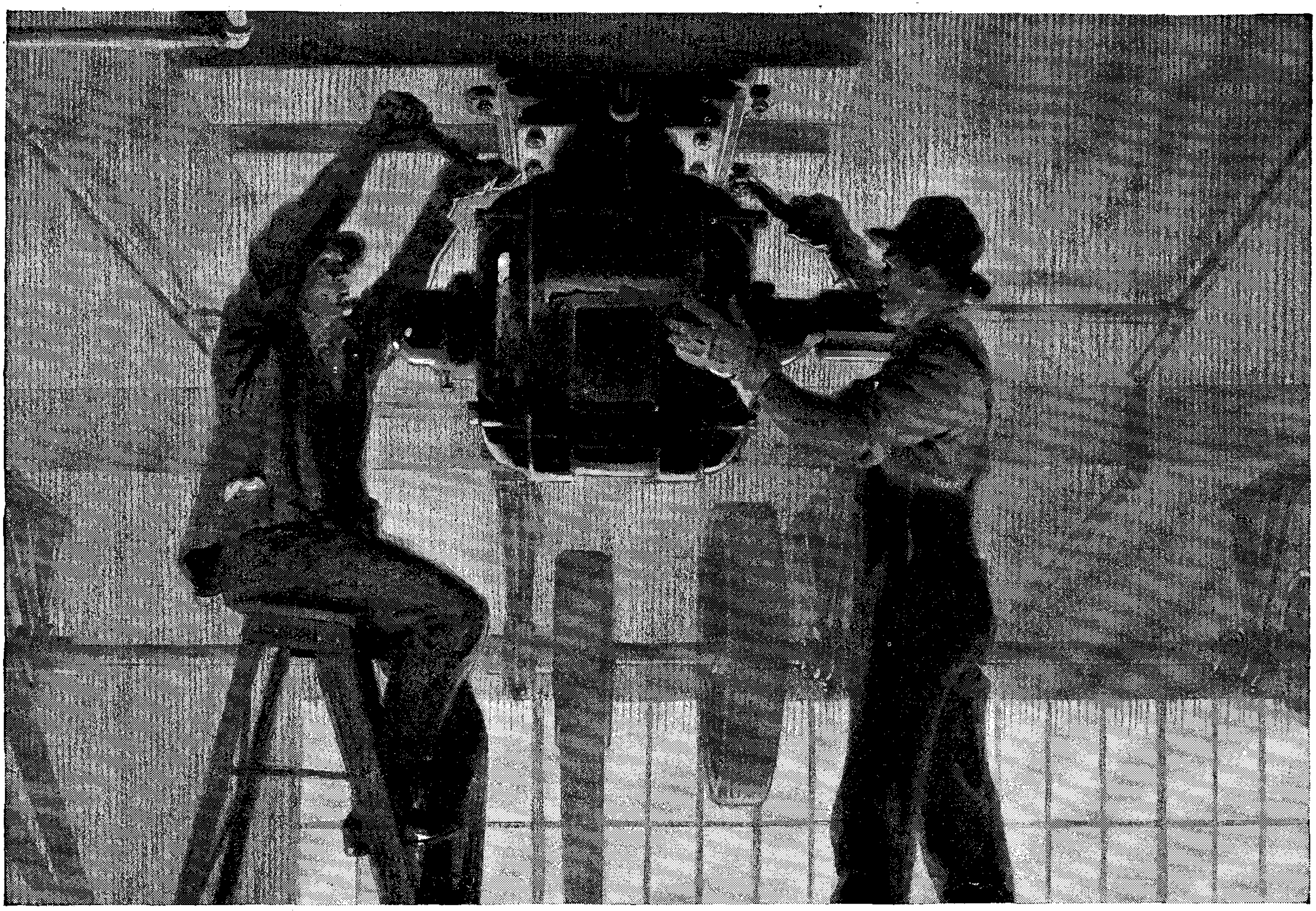
Uniform Tires can't be produced in great quantities. They require more time to build — and few men can be trained to such perfection.

This year, we'll produce enough for only one motorist in fifty. Better speak to the authorized Miller Dealer at once for your supply.

Miller Cord Tires are the fine, big fellows with the extra large air-capacity. There is nothing more luxurious, yet they cost less per mile than the regulation type.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—
The Team-Mates of Uniform Tires



Safeguarding Production

A machine is no better than its power—and the power is no better than the motor that delivers it. Of a host of production factors, power is all important. Any shortcoming here spells disaster to production, progress and profit.

Uninterrupted power service is the imperative demand of modern industry. That is why progressive manufacturers in ever-increasing number are installing Robbins & Myers Motors. They have come to learn that the best motors mean overhead economy.

Every R & M Motor is the embodiment of the best that has developed in 21 years of fine motor building. The name is a guarantee of motor excellence just as it is an assurance of uninterrupted production.

You will find the name on motors ranging from 1-40 to 30 horsepower—motors for the factory, store, office and home.

In addition to the standard designs for general power services, Robbins & Myers Motors are made in hundreds of special designs as a built-in part of electrically-driven labor saving devices for the home, office, store and factory. Leading manufacturers of these devices equip their product with R & M Motors to insure an operating performance in keeping with their own high standards of construction.

A Robbins & Myers Motor on any electrical device you buy—whether a vacuum cleaner or washing machine for the home, an addressing or mailing machine for the office, or coffee grinder or meat chopper for the store—is a sure sign of a quality-built machine.

Power users, electrical-device manufacturers and dealers find in Robbins & Myers Motors an unusual value, performance and prestige.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers
Motors

SPEEDING PRODUCTION
INSURING COMFORT
SIMPLIFYING HOUSEWORK

destruction the future restoration of the historic Cathedral was in the minds of those who loved the beautiful edifice, for the writer says:

After dinner we met the sexton of the Cathedral and he took us in. We entered the Cardinal's garden, close to the palace, which had been destroyed. The yard was full of the pieces which had been knocked off, every fragment saved and numbered, so that the restoration can be as nearly perfect as possible. The sexton made us promise not to touch anything. They are afraid of souvenir hunters, especially Americans. We entered the Cathedral by the side door, as the front is barricaded. There is nothing inside; all the valuable paintings, statues, etc., have been removed. There were a few left in the nave, but they were not of any value from an artistic standpoint. In the front you could see the remains of that famous rose window. It was pretty well destroyed, but you could see enough of it to get an idea of its former beauty. All the windows have been destroyed either by the concussion of the shells or by the heat of the fire melting the tracery. There are men who have colored sketches of the window, and they take any piece of glass they find, find the place where it belongs, then number it so that some day they may repair that window.

I visited the Hôtel de Ville, which is to say, City Hall. It was a beautiful building, but only the walls are left. No shells have struck it except incendiary ones, which caused the fire which destroyed the building. In the center of it is a courtyard with a garden, which to my mind was very typical of France. They had kept this plot up as carefully as ever, but instead of flowers they had planted vegetables. They even had beans growing on the rose-bushes. Everything and everybody everywhere is working for the final victory.

WHEN SAMMEE COMES MARCHING HOME AGAIN

WAR is turning social conditions topsy-turvy, rapidly loosening conventional bonds, breaking old domestic ties, and breeding in the sexes a spirit of independence of one another that threatens an overturning of many established habits and customs when Sammee comes marching home. Because of the exigencies of the times women are entering employments heretofore thought to be fitted only for men, and in which, even after peace comes, many of them will unquestionably continue.

And for the men there will be the "call of the open"—if one may judge of war's effect upon the British who have been long at the front—and the sense of independence that comes from a return to an almost primitive mode of life outside the sphere of woman's aid and influence.

Corp. Derby Holmes regards the reversion to the primitive as somewhat startling. He finds that the habit and thought of the average man at the front are altered in a few weeks, while in a year the soldier's character undergoes a complete change. He writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

These men have been taken from their homes and their customary vocations by their Government, have been put in uniform, trained, and put in the field. Their lives have been vastly simplified. The soldier's thinking is mainly done for him. He has no thought to take for his food or his clothes or his lodging. He has no bills to pay. At home he had his obligations to the tinker and the tailor, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker. In the field he is relieved of these things. The soldier has two main functions. He is expected to keep himself whole and healthy and to kill the other fellow. It is, then, quite obvious that the lives of these men have been reduced very nearly to the simplest and lowest terms of the primitive.

The men like this. The clerk, the mill-operative, the mechanic, all the great body of men who were employed in city activities, have discovered that they can live in the open without a roof over their heads; that the plainest kind of plain food in plenty, along with all the fresh air in the world, keeps them at the top notch of health; and they have found that perfect health and an absence of the worry incident to making both ends meet on the miserably small pay of civil life make life worth living. The contrast between field life and the normal peace-time existence is not as strong with the farmer as with the city man; but he too finds it agreeable on the whole.

I say agreeable. The probability is that hardly any man in the trenches would say, if he were asked, that he liked army life. But he does, just the same—which is amply and frequently demonstrated by men on furlough. Almost any healthy, unwounded man on leave finds himself in a very few days bored to death and irked beyond endurance by the restrictions of a nearly forgotten civilization.

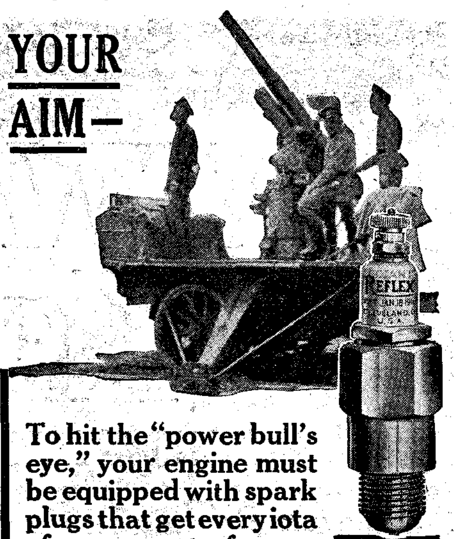
The writer predicts that after the war thousands of men of all the nations at war will seek the wild places of the earth, overrunning Africa, central Asia, and South America. And he declares that almost all of the men in the European armies are now qualified for a frontier existence, for, he says:

They have learned to shoot. They have overcome their horror of death. Through the experience of many hand-to-hand conflicts they have become resourceful, defensive fighters qualified to take care of themselves with savage men or beasts. They have worn practical, comfortable clothes until they hate the sight of a tall collar and a billycock hat. They can cook. They can eat anything or subsist on nearly nothing, for they are as healthy and adjustable to conditions of feast or famine as the beasts of the field.

Moreover—and this, to my mind, is the most important phase of the matter—the men are thinking and talking about where they will go after the war, and the place in 50 per cent. of the cases is most emphatically not home, sweet home.

Once in billets in France a new draft of rookies included a young Englishman who had been down Mombasa-way, and who knew something of the great hunting country. The Tommies fairly pounced on this chap and pumped him dry. What about the climate? The natives? Was game easy to get? Could the country be farmed? Was there metal? And so on. If about half of that batch don't go into Africa if they come through alive, I'll engage to eat an elephant.

I remember a conversation I once



To hit the "power bull's eye," your engine must be equipped with spark plugs that get every iota of power out of every drop of fuel. Only a continuous, intensive spark will give no-trouble service and get the utmost power out of your engine.

REFLEX equipped White Truck mounting an anti-air craft gun "Somewhere in France." Photo courtesy Leslie's.

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KEEP THE CAR ON THE GO!

because they deliver such a spark. Thousands of them are now operating White Trucks in the war zones—a harder service than you could possibly give them. Nothing but Chromite War Service porcelain and non-pit electrodes could give such service.

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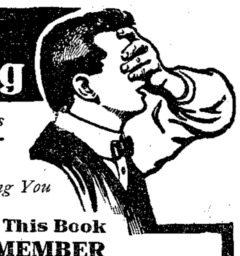

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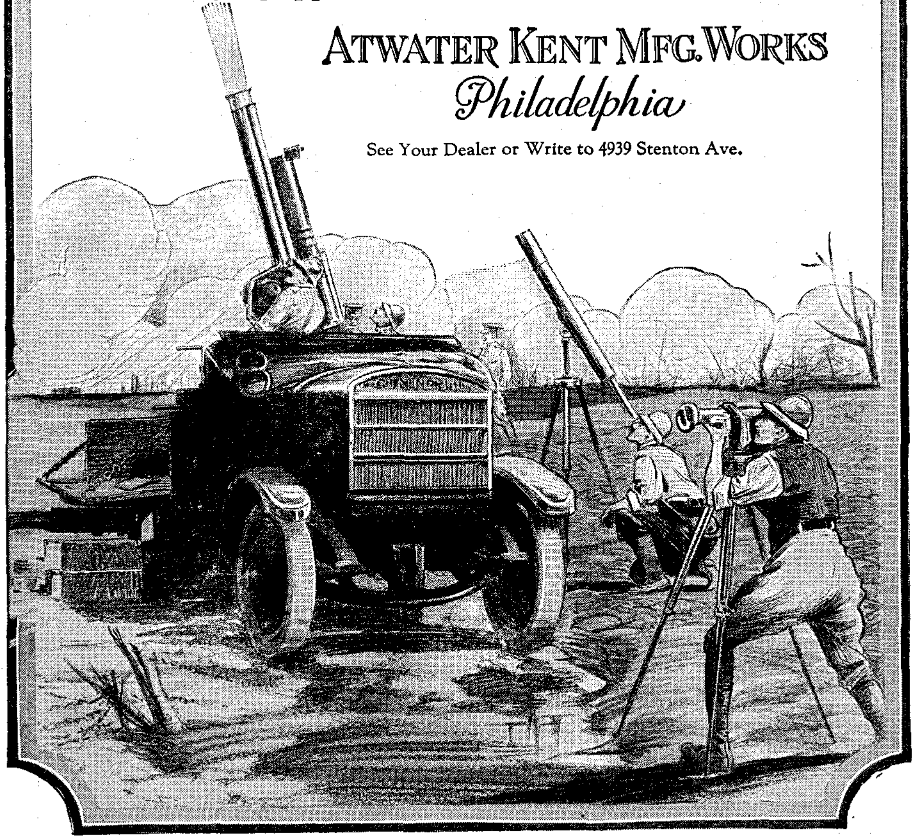

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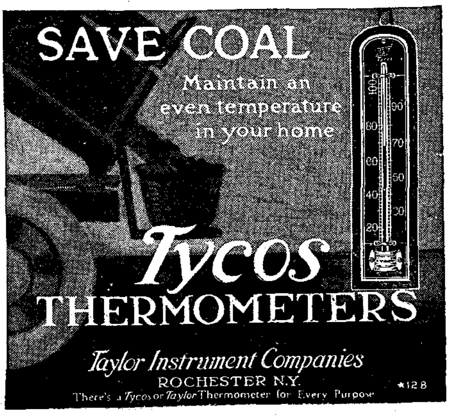
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heard between one Coffee Byers and his chum, Taters Smith. They thought they were safe from eavesdroppers, and Coffee, just back from six days' leave, made a rather shamefaced confession of disloyalty to old England. I was tucked away in a shelter and overheard it.

"Gawd lumme! Taters," said Coffee. "Blighty ayen't wot it was. Not hawf. Too many 'ouses. Too blinkin' many busses. A cove ayen't safe. No fresh air."

Which, I take it, epitomizes the opinion of a large part of the British soldiery, and probably of the French, altho of my own experience I don't know about them.

AMERICAN LUMBERJACKS DOING THEIR "BIT" IN FRANCE

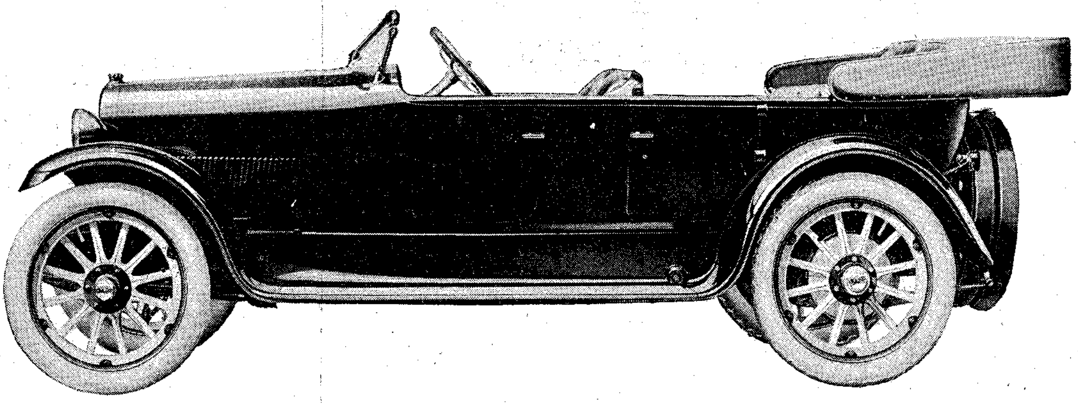
FROM mountain-top to mountain-top fire-lookouts on their lonely posts in the lumber regions of the North have been flashing this message by heliograph:

"Uncle Sam wants foresters! Will you come?"

The United States needs lumberjacks, and Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has issued a call for three thousand more woodsmen to form a regiment for immediate foreign service. The men will be formed into a forestry battalion for the Twentieth Engineers. Immense quantities of lumber are required in war as it is waged to-day—lumber for trenches, dugouts, props for mines, railroad ties, and bridges. America can not furnish the lumber, for the ships are busy transporting troops, munitions, and food—but she is furnishing the men to produce the lumber.

One of the first things the United States was asked to do by the British Commission when it reached this country was to get out of the French forests the lumber for war-needs. But, it was plaintively requested, would the United States be very careful in handling these forests, for they were Government pets, having been raised by hand. And the United States has been careful, for the men she has furnished have been the trained foresters of the big American lumber-camps. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says of the first call for the men of the woods:

> The Forest Service of the United States had been preaching the gospel of utilization of timber and proper cutting of trees and care that reproduction be assured. It was the apostle of just this thing. Therefore it was the agency to cut the timber in the privately owned and Government-developed woodlands of France. The Forest Service should organize the lumberjack regiment.
>
> So the news that a regiment of foresters was to be organized went out over the wires from Washington to the lonesome stretches of the timber country. In the West, where the telegraph ended, the telephone took up the word and passed it along, up distant valleys, far back to isolated logging-camps. And from the end of the telephone lines horsemen rode to the outlying stations. Lonely forest fire-lookouts, on their lofty perches on the mountain-tops, flashed the word across the hills by heliograph. "Uncle Sam



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wants foresters to do their bit in the Great War," they said. "Will you come?"

The organization of the Forest Service was made an agency for enlisting fit men. Each applicant was required to show proof of his ability to perform a given job in the woods or to fill some specified place around a sawmill. The result was an organization that was the pick of one of the finest bodies of outdoor men in the nation.

There are privates among them who are graduates of Harvard and Yale and Michigan. There is Jack Hansen and Parker Anderson, who played, respectively, center and half-back on the football team of the University of Minnesota. There is a superintendent of a great sawmill who did not hear of the regiment in time to get a commission, and enlisted as a private. The sales manager of a New York lumber company who had worked up from the woods did likewise. There is a Belgian, a graduate of Rugby, and a scientific forester, who is a sergeant in the regiment. A second lieutenant was forester for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and star men from such organizations throughout the country volunteered.

The men in forestry schools throughout the country presented themselves almost *en masse*, and many with actual experiences were accepted. From all points of the compass the call to foresters got the cream of the calling. "Billy" Mershon, whose father owns the timber that covers two counties up Michigan way, is a sergeant; Frank McNalley, of a well-known New York lumber firm, is a buck private. Upstanding, two-fisted chaps they are, who know how to take care of themselves and how to get out timber.

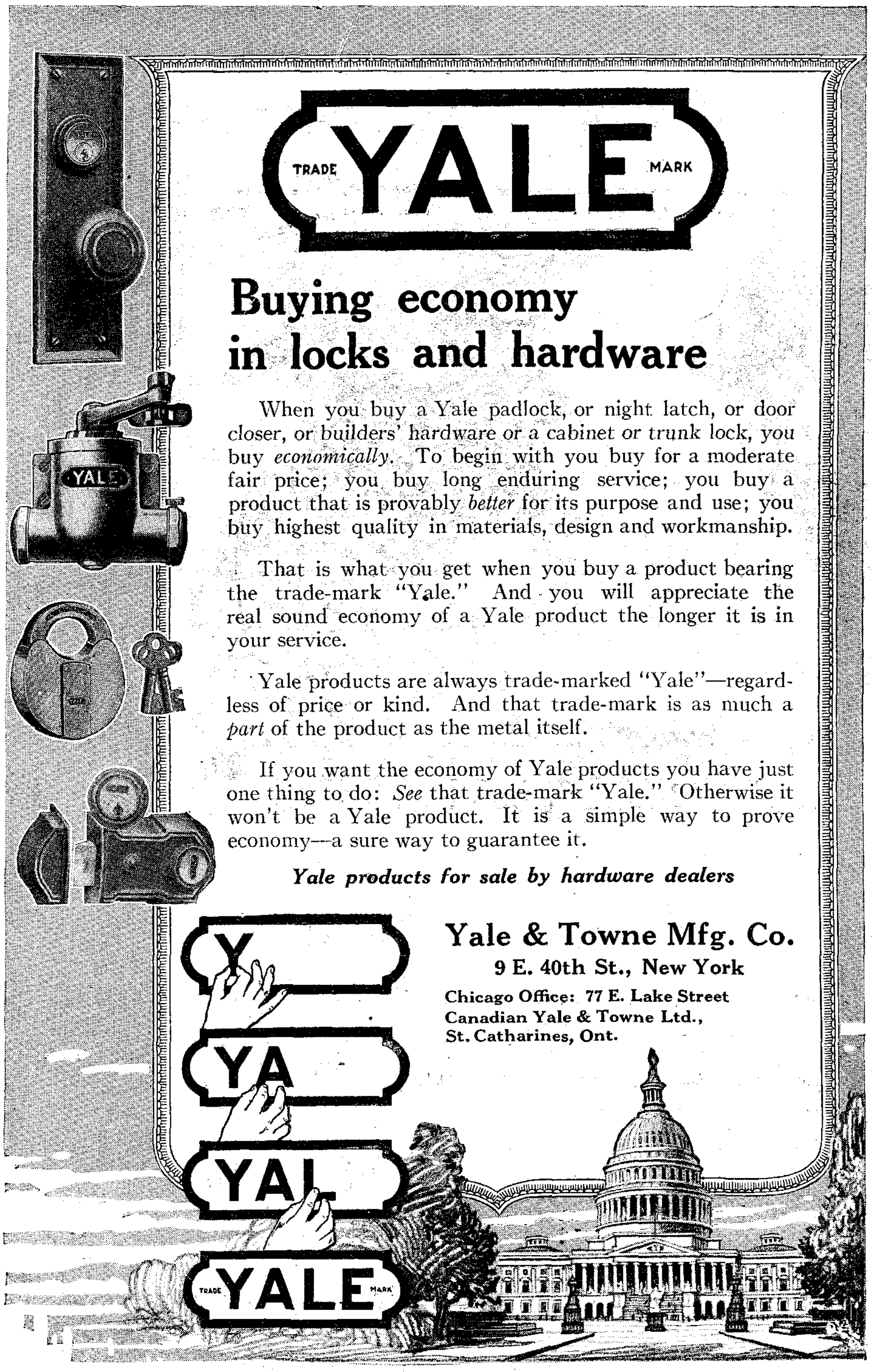
Col. James A. Woodruff, who raised and commands the first regiment to go abroad, is only forty-two years old, but he has seen service in the Philippines. He took his motley regiment in hand on the outskirts of Washington last summer, and gave them two months of intensive training, the officers having previously gone through the officers' training-camps. The lumberjacks became excellent soldiers in a surprizingly short time for men who had never before brooked a command from any man. Now they are in France making the forests ring with the old North Woods shanty-song:

Oh, break the rollaways out, my lads, an' let the
big sticks slide;
File your corks an' grease your boots an' the river
we'll ride,
For a hundred miles of water is the nearest way
to town,
So tie unto the tail o' her an' keep her hustlin'
down.

When the drive comes down! When the drive
comes down!
Oh, 'tis then we get our money, lads; 'tis then
we own the town.
Oh, the gutters run with whisky when the Shanty
Boys so frisky
Stick their boot corks in the sidewalks when the
drive comes down!

One of the officers of the regiment, Capt. Inman F. Eldridge, was the Government forester for Florida before his enlistment. *The Dispatch* says of him:

In that capacity his chief study was that of methods of increasing the output of naval stores of this country. Chief of these is turpentine and resin. He had been a great student of this problem. Much of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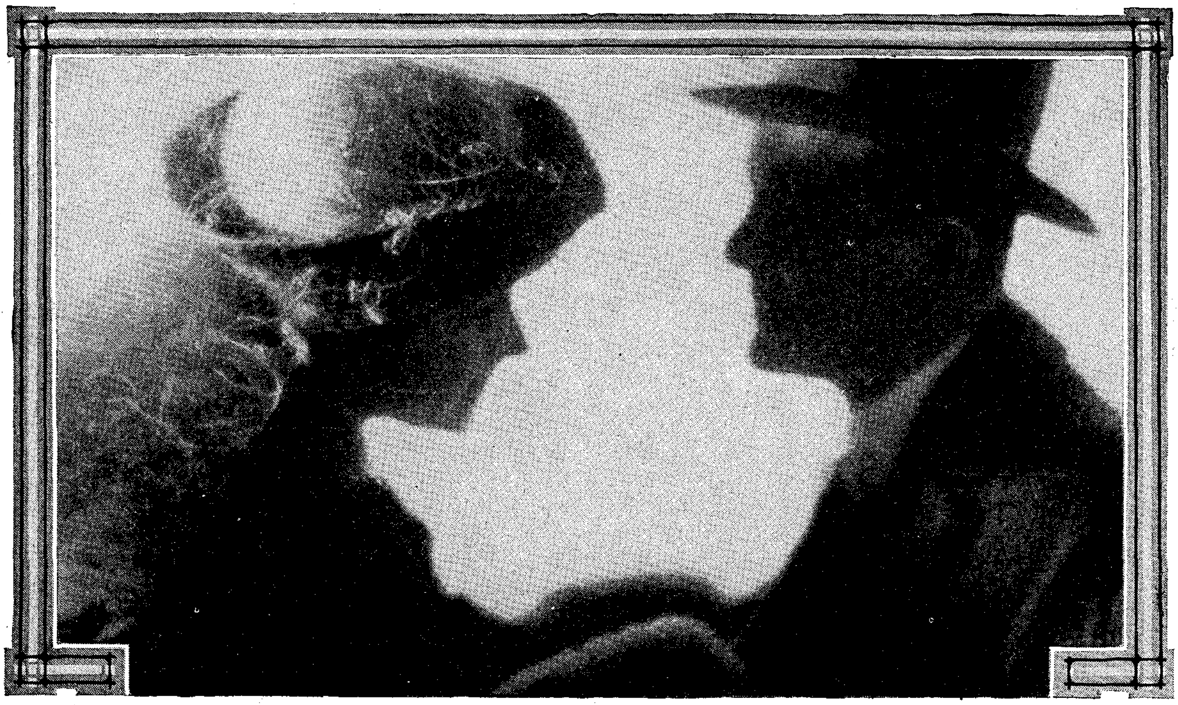

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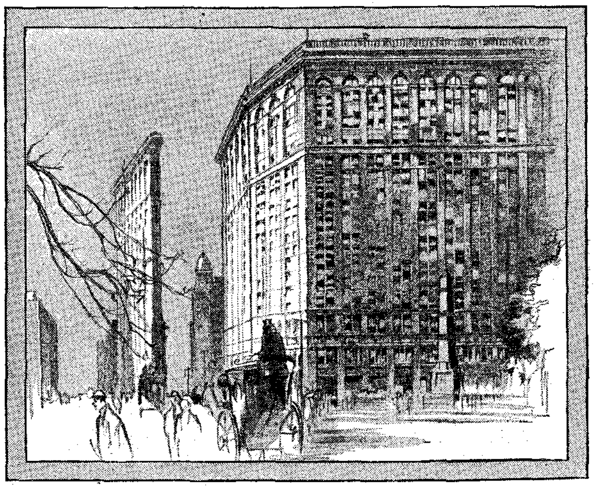

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what he learned about it was from France. To-day he is working in the turpentine forests of that country. And these, by the way, are examples of one of the most striking results of scientific forestry in all the world.

Generations ago France came to appreciate the menace of the sand-dunes along her coast. For miles inland there was a useless stretch of shifting sand, and observations showed that it moved a little way inland each year, eating into the fertile lands of the farmer people. The farmers were powerless to stop the onward march of the sand-dunes. Then France, after much experimentation, determined to stop these sands from shifting by planting them in trees.

The result is a great stretch of pine-lands of the very best varieties on what were formerly sand-dunes. It is from these pine-trees that the French turpentine comes. The sands no longer shift and the encroachments on the farm lands long ago ceased. Captain Eldridge has long known the lesson, and has sought to introduce the methods into Florida. Likewise has he urged that the shifting sand-dune country of New Jersey be planted into these pine-trees.

Quite naturally Captain Eldridge has been given charge of the lumbering that the Americans are to do in this sand-dune pine-forest.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the fitness of the American lumberjack for his job "over there," either felling forests or hammering Huns, just listen to Bill O'Hara, formerly outfielder of the Giants, who went through the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Ypres with the Twenty-fourth Canadians. Here is what he told a writer for the New York *Sun:*

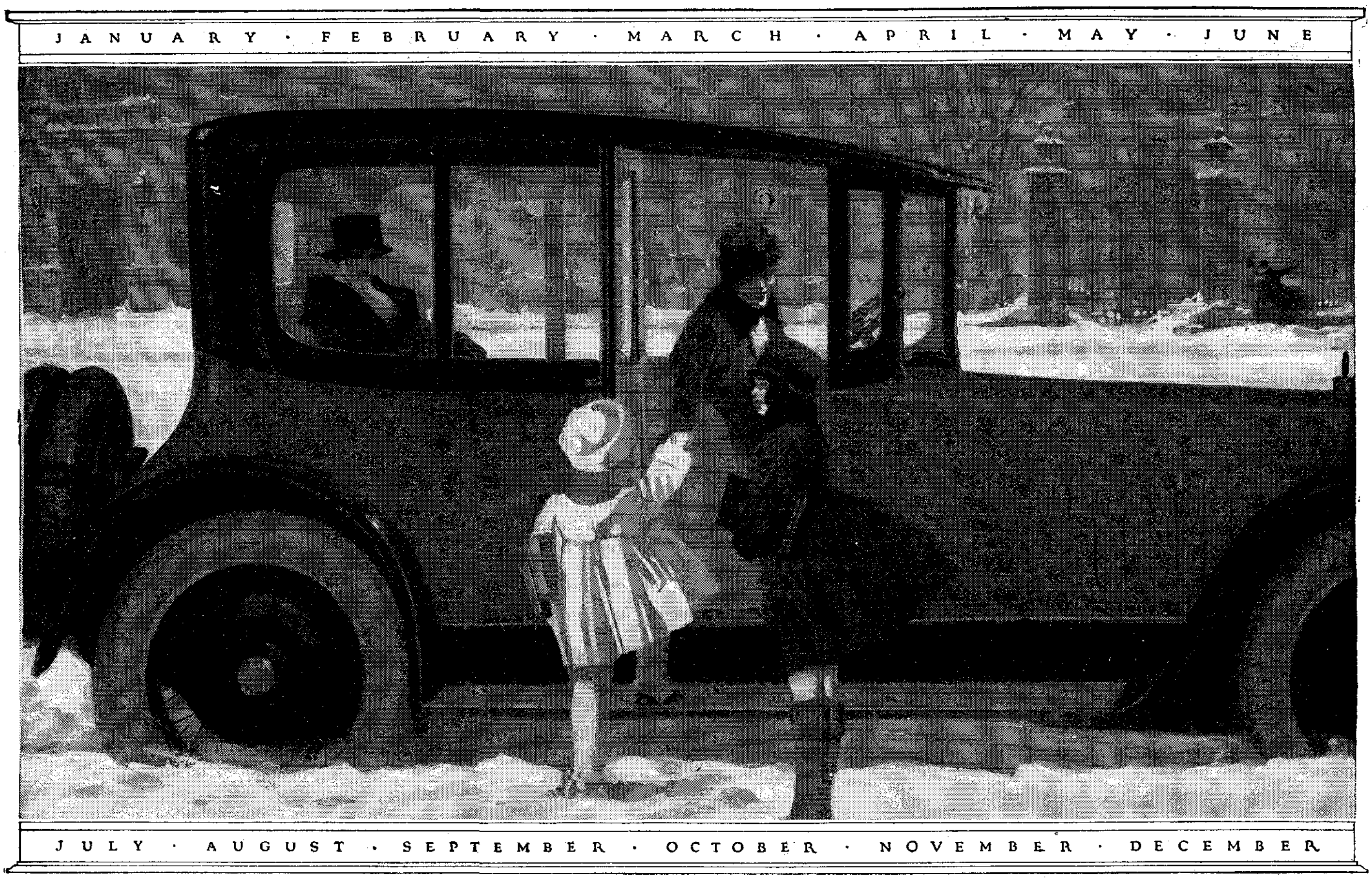
"The Twenty-fourth outlasted and outstayed every outfit in the front-line trenches. You want to know why? I'll tell you. Sixty per cent. of my outfit is made up of lumberjacks. There's your answer.

"Athletes? Shucks! Say, you know I was something of an athlete. At least that is what the papers used to call us Giants. But if you want to see a real athlete just make goo-goo eyes at the next lumberjack you see.

"Ah, they're the athletes for you, tougher than hickory, hard as nails, and wiry as a bronco. A lumberjack may not be able to run 100 yards in ten seconds or bust the old ball out of the lot. The only reason he can't, however, is because he is not trained to it.

"But when it comes to the Big Game over on the French front, say Bo, there's where Mr. Lumberjack becomes captain of the varsity! He'll outhike, outfight, outdog, outlast any athlete that ever got a head-line on the sporting-page. After living three weeks in ice-water up to his neck on the spring logging drive, what is the cold, the mud, and the damp of the trenches to him? What are the labors of digging in to a guy who has been rassling big pine- and spruce-butts ever since he was knee-high to a grasshopper?

"He'll march thirty miles with a regulation-kit on his back and do a backwoods breakdown at the end. His lungs will stand a gassing that would send the soul of an ordinary man on the Long Trek. When the rations run low he'll live on stuff that wouldn't keep a chipmunk alive and only draw his belt up a couple of notches and cuss the King to Hades and back. Yet the next minute he'll joy in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Surely you may well regard the Rex All-Seasons Top as a true mark of the value car, whether of high or low price, and you will, with certainty of satisfaction, choose any car distinguished by this value equipment.

Just observe how women admire and enjoy Rex-equipped automobiles—with their innate sense of fitness, of goodness, of practicability—and note how confidently they drive these easily-controlled cars.

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Especially suitable and convenient for physicians and business men are the spry and economical year 'round coupe and roadster models created by leading manufacturers with the Rex All-Seasons Top.

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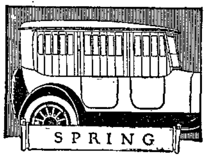
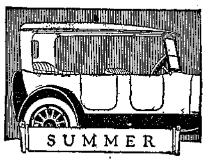
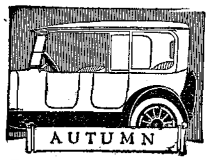


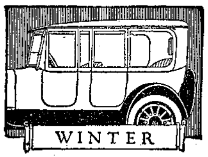
Rain protection—jiffy curtains in place.



Complete ventilation—all panels removed.



Tonneau protection—forward panels removed.



Weathertight—all panels in place.

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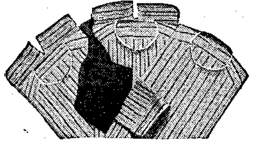

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going over the top and giving his ornery life 'For King and Country.'

"Fight? Say, a lumberjack would rather fight than eat! You ought to have seen some of those woodsmen at Wipers and Vimy Ridge! The only way to stop 'em was to kill 'em, and if a cat has nine lives a lumberjack has nineteen. There's no way of killing a lumberjack except to blow him to smithereens. A wallop that would knock the ordinary man groveling in the blood and mire of No Man's Land will only send the average Shanty Boy on the faster.

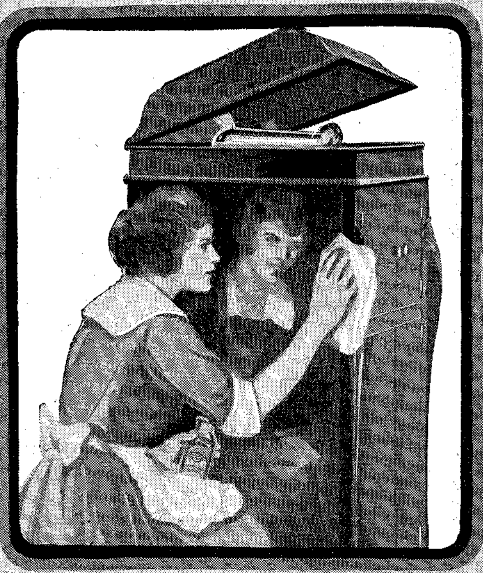
"I remember when we went over the top at Wipers. Next to me a fellow had his left arm taken off at the elbow clean as a whistle by a piece of shrapnel. It gouged a piece out of his side, too. Did he stop, lay down, and wait for the stretcher-bearers to get up to him? No, sir-ee-e! Biting at that poor, bleeding stump like a wild animal he waved his rifle aloft with his good arm and plunged on roaring: 'I'll get you for this!' Say, that fightin' backwoodsman wanted to get his revenge out of the whole German Army!"

PASSING OF TOM LEE, MAYOR OF NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

TOM LEE, for twenty-five years Mayor of New York's Chinatown, is dead. He lived to a good old age—75 or 76, says his American housekeeper, while Charley Boston, the reputed head of the On Leong Tong, is quite sure that Tom was at least 86. At all events, he lived long enough to see the passing of the old Chinatown of murder, mystery, fan-tan, and opium. From his doorstep, where latterly he had been used to sit, sunning himself and blinking thoughtfully at the changing life in his bailiwick, he saw Hip Sings walk defiantly through Mott Street, where their appearance once would have precipitated a battle royal; saw a Rescue Mission established where the Chinese Theater used to flourish; saw bulletins announcing the Chinese Republic pasted on the joss-house, and with his parchment-like face unchanged, but a twinkle of amusement in his narrowed eyes, he saw the rubberneck wagon and its leather-lunged conductor invade his municipality. Tom Lee was a merchant and a peacemaker, and as to his disputed age the New York *Sun* says:

> Anyway, Tom Lee was old; he was a pioneer in Chinatown; it is quite likely he founded the colony, Charley Boston said while supervising an innocent game of five hundred in his office at 11 Mott Street. As Charley is a youngster himself, suspicions on this point may be unfounded.
>
> It was agreed, however, that no man who knew Chinatown when Tom Lee settled there is now alive, any more than is the man who knew how the title of Mayor was acquired.
>
> Tom Lee for years had three rooms on the third floor of 18 Mott Street, next door to the joss-house, where as court and jury he sat in weekly judgment over the family troubles of the On Leongs.
>
> He also had a home in the Bronx, where his wife, a German whom he married in Philadelphia, reared his two boys, and with the assent of the father gave them a good American education. The elder son, Frank, with a degree from the

Just·Like·New



Johnson's Wax will remove that bluish, cloudy film from your Victrola

EVERY HOUSEWIFE can easily keep her home attractive by devoting a little attention to her furniture, woodwork, floors and linoleum. All they need is an occasional application of Johnson's Prepared Wax. This cleans, polishes and protects the finish, adding years to its life.

Johnson's Prepared Wax imparts a high, dry, glasslike polish of great beauty and durability. It covers up mars and small surface scratches — preserves the varnish — prevents checking and cracking.

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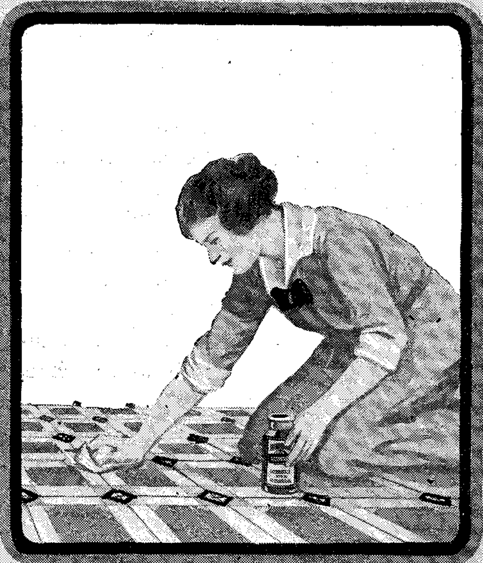

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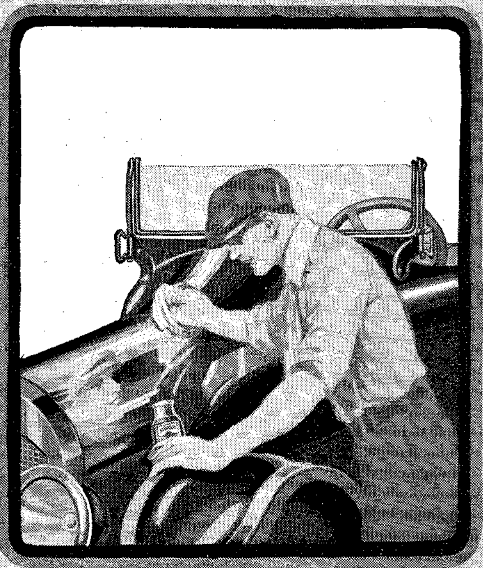
Johnson's Prepared Wax is now made in liquid form as well as paste. The Liquid Wax polishes instantly with but very little rubbing. You can go over a roomful of furniture, a good sized floor, or an automobile, in half-an-hour.



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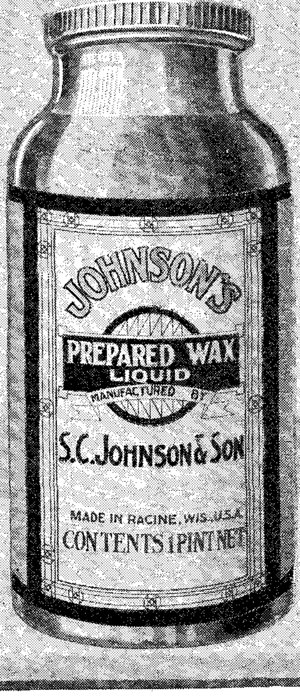

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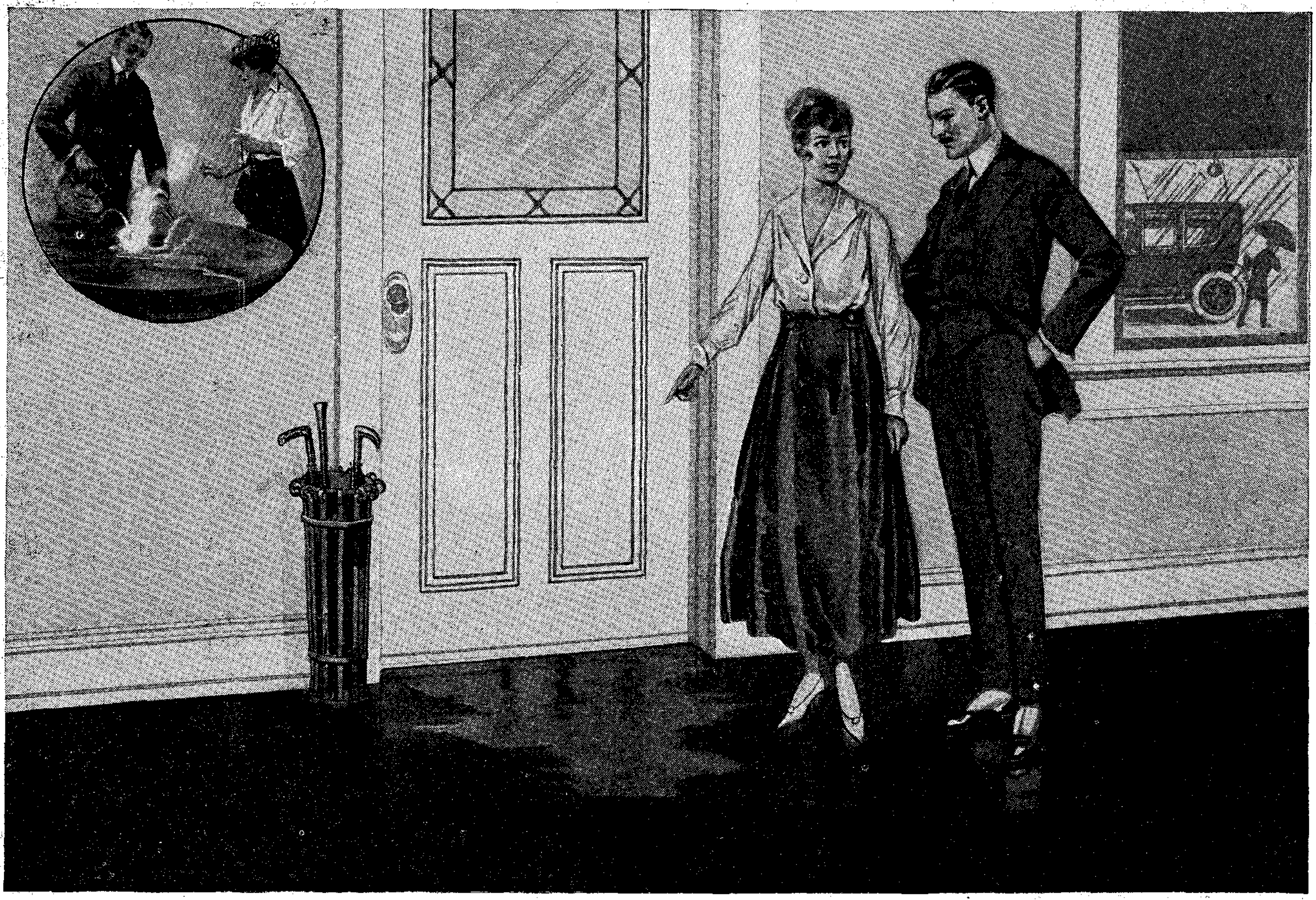

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"It's lucky the floor is Valsparred"—

Did you ever notice the many *shabby spots* around most front doors?

Usually it isn't *wear* that causes these spots, but *water.* Wet feet come tramping in, umbrellas drip, and snow is carried in on shoes.

Or, worse yet, a severe storm will cause rain-water to leak in under the door until it lies in pools on the floor, *as shown in the above illustration.*

When these things happen, if your door and floor are varnished with Valspar, you don't worry, *because Valspar is absolutely immune to damage by water and will not turn white.*

Ordinary varnish is easily affected by water which quickly mars, spots, and ruins its surface.

But Valspar not only resists water, hot or cold: it is also proof against all sorts of liquids that are spilled or splashed on woodwork and furniture, such as coffee, tea, cologne, ammonia, etc.

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For these reasons, and because it is so durable, Valspar is *the most popular varnish made for general household use.* Valspar is easy to apply. It dries dust-free in two hours and hard in twenty-four.

Use it wherever you need varnish, indoors or out, to *protect and preserve* your floors, woodwork, and furniture.

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If you wish to test Valspar send 20c. in stamps and we will send you enough Valspar to finish a small table or chair.

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New York University Law School, went to China as a missionary and now has a topside job in the Chinese Government service.

Young Tom turned gymnastic skill to account by becoming a circus acrobat, and then settled down as a chauffeur. The mother died in January. Until then the Mayor went to the Bronx for two or three days each week, attended in the years when the gunmen were abroad by two Chinese—in front and behind—his bodyguard. Recently he had stuck close to 18 Mott Street, creeping out of an evening to buy two eggs and a cut of sponge cake for his supper, and on pleasant days stroking his gray beard as he gossiped with friends on the stoop—a sage on a doorstep.

It was never any secret that altho Tom Lee had many business interests of other sorts his prestige was mainly based on his grasp of the Chinatown gambling situation. The wars that were forever blazing up, first between the On Leongs and the Hip Sings, later between the On Leongs and the Four Brothers, were gamblers' wars.

Tom Lee himself wore a shirt of mail beneath the American vest that encased him on his trips to the Bronx and the more comfortable blouse that he preferred when in Chinatown. When the Four Brothers Society was formed he took refuge in the Bronx to await developments, this strategic move being hastened by a bullet that shattered an alarm-clock near his bed. On the same night a friend of his, a Chinese actor, was killed at the Chinese Theater, altho that playhouse, being half-way up Doyers Street, was supposed to be neutral ground.

On another day a flagpole was dropt from a roof and just missed the Mayor's head. Tradition is that he never went armed himself and never was harmed, despite many attempts.

Notwithstanding the Tong feuds, through which he passed unscathed, Tom Lee was always for peace, and, says *The Sun:*

He thought he had achieved it in 1906 when Warren W. Foster, then a Judge of General Sessions, got Lee and the leader of the Hip Sing Brothers to meet at the Judge's home and sign a treaty. The On Leongs were to have Mott Street, the Hip Sings Pell Street. In Doyers Street the members of the rival tongs were to meet without molestation in the sanctuary of the theater.

Tammany Hall helped the Chinese celebrate with a great banquet in the Port Arthur restaurant and Tom Lee drank 107 cups of rice wine in honor of the compact. On many walls yellow strips of paper were pasted announcing the end of the feud. But a few months later a Hip Sing shot an On Leong in the crook of Doyers Street, and the rusty 44's were presently whanging away as of old, with an occasional killing despite bad marksmanship.

All School-Clocks Do That.—MOTHER (to Frank)—"How is it that you're late home nearly every afternoon?"

FRANK—"Well, no wonder; we've got such a big clock in our school."

MOTHER—"Why, what has the clock to do with it?"

FRANK—"'Cause it's so big it takes the hands an awful long while to get round it. If we had a clock like papa's little one, I'd get home a great deal quicker."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

SPICE OF LIFE

Too Ancient Lays.—Where are the fresh eggs of yesterday? Those of yesteryear are plentiful enough.—*Indiana Times.*

Perhaps There Was Reason.—An editor received this letter from a fresh youth:

"Kindly tell me why a girl always closes her eyes when a fellow kisses her."

To which the editor replied:

"If you will send us your photograph we may be able to tell you the reason."—*Puck.*

Wrong Line of Talk.—Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess, with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense!"—*Christian Register.*

Then Silence Reigned.—"Ma," roared Mr. Jagsby, "where in the bow-wows is my hat? I can't keep a thing about this house. It's a shame the way things disappear without any apparent reason. I would just like to know where that hat is."

"So would I," replied Mrs. Jagsby, coldly. "You didn't have it on when you came home last night."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Night Thoughts.—That one of the professors at Princeton has had his domestic trials was recently evidenced when a young woman of rather serious turn endeavored to involve him in a theological discussion.

"Professor, she asked, "do you or do you not believe in infant damnation?"

"I believe in it," said the professor, "only at night."—*New York Times.*

Good Shot for One Centimeter.—The flame leaps from a monolith centimeter gun, hurling a ton of shattering death at some gentle village twenty miles away. The flame leaps and licks into the heavens and the noise of it deafens men for miles around, shaking the earth and rattling the pots and pans in London over the water. (Copyright, 1918, by J. Keeley).—*San Francisco Chronicle Sunday Supplement.*

How Could She Tell?—One of the girl ushers in a Flatbush theater had a problem offered her the other evening. She was showing two women to their seats.

"Is the show this evening fit for church women to see?" asked one of the pillaresses of a Flatbush congregation.

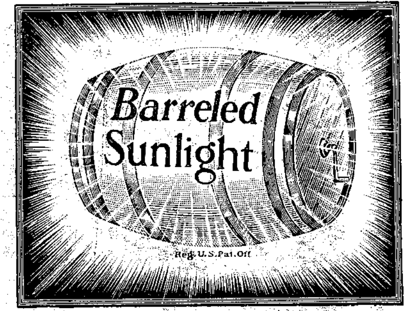
"I—I don't know," responded the girl. Then she brightened. "You see," she said, "I don't have no time to go to church."—*New York Mail.*

When Jail Looms Bright.—Mr. Younghusband reached home late for dinner.

"I got caught for speeding on the way home," he explained rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get 'ten dollars or fifteen days.'"

Mrs. Younghusband fervently clapped two blistered little hands.

"What a providence!" she cried devoutly. "Take the fifteen days, John! The cook has just left!"—*Harper's Magazine.*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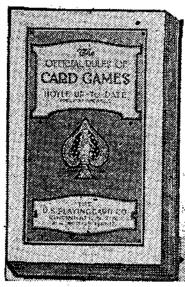

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Above, Wheaton, Ill., home. A. E. Colcord, Esq., architect. Birch trimmed.

Merely a Suggestion.—"Absence makes the heart grow fonder," quoted the sentimental youth.

"Oh, I don't know," returned the matter-of-fact girl. "Did you ever try presents?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Taking No Chances.—"Alice, if I told you that I loved you dearly, that there was no other girl in all the world for me, would you promise to be mine?"

"Would you mind telling me first whether that is a proposal or a hypothetical question?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

An Added Burden.—A small boy who had been in the habit of leaving food on his plate was warned that Mr. Hoover would not approve of it.

He meditatively replied: "I've always had to mind daddy and mother and Aunt Mary and God, and now here comes along Mr. Hoover."—*Life.*

True Patriotism.—"Don't you love our song, the 'Star-Spangled Banner'?"

"I do," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Then, why don't you join in the chorus?"

"My friend, the way for me to show real affection for a song is not to try to sing it."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Beginning Early.—TEACHER—"If any little girl knows the answer, let her hold up her hand. Well, Hazel?"

HAZEL (aged six)—"I don't know."

TEACHER—"Then why did you hold up your hand?"

HAZEL—"I couldn't help it. I just had to show my new ring I got for Christmas."—*Chicago News.*

An Eye to Trade.—He had been fishing patiently for several hours without a bite when a small urchin strolled up.

"Any luck, mister?" he called out.

"Run away, boy," growled the angler, in gruff tones.

"No offense, sir," said the boy, as he walked away, "only I just wanted to say that my father keeps a fish-shop down to the right, sir."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

An Error of Omission.—An Eldorado Springs minister tells this story: A white minister had just married a colored couple and in a facetious way remarked:

"It is customary to kiss the bride, but in this instance we will omit it."

The groom was fully equal to the occasion and replied:

"It is customary for the groom to give the minister a five-dollar bill, but in this instance we will also omit that."—*Kansas City Times.*

Didn't Want His Nap Cut.—He occupied a barber's chair recently and he was drowsy. His eyes could not be kept open, and his head rolled about and drooped over his shoulder and down upon his chest in a way that made shaving a difficulty for the knight of the lather and a dangerous one for the patient.

At last the barber said gently, but firmly:

"Look-e-here, sir, I can't possibly shave you unless you hold up your head."

To which the response was made with drowsy indifference.

"Well, then, cut my hair."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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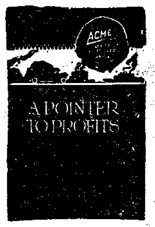

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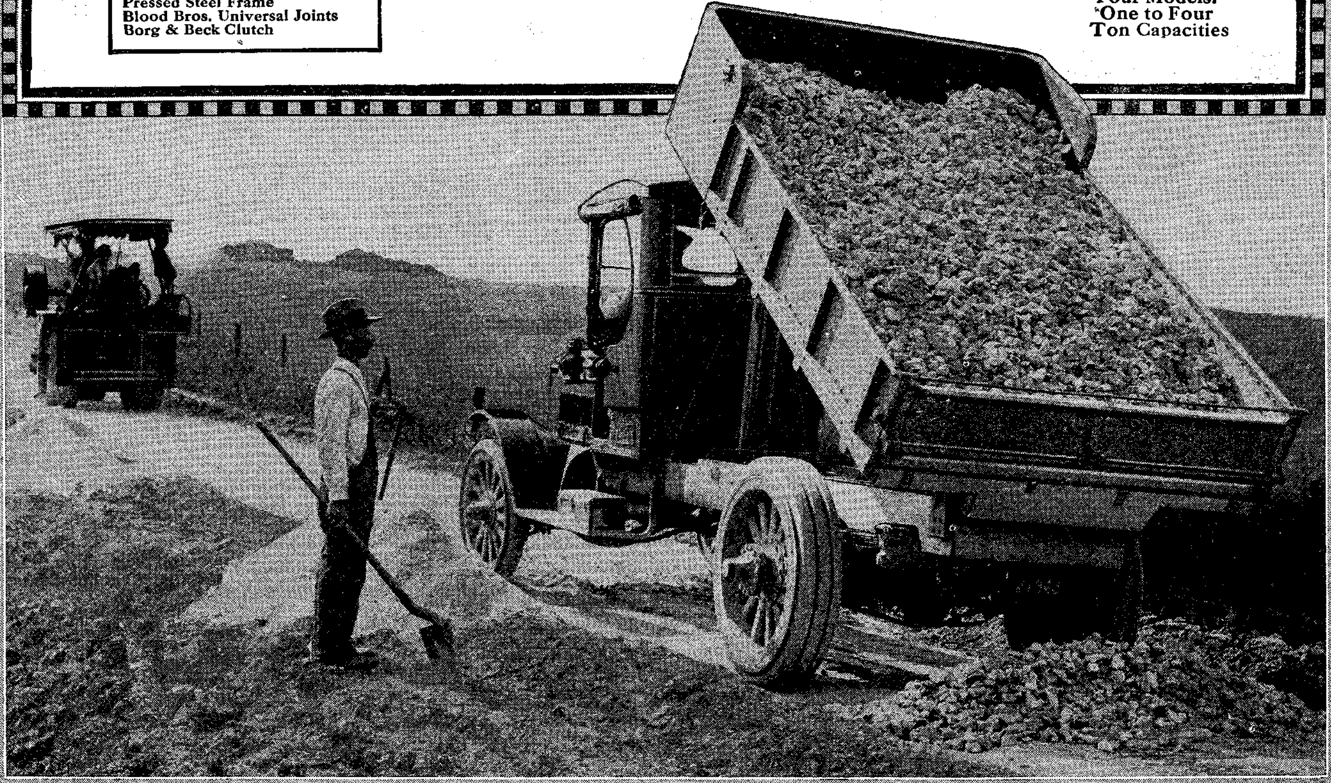

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

January 23.—By a vote of 75 to 19 the Republican members of the House go on record in support of the move to create a Director of Munitions to be independent of the War Department and directly responsible to the President.

As a result of the failure of the five-days' shut-down to relieve the railroad situation, Director-General of Railroads McAdoo places an official embargo on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio (east of Pittsburg), and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroads, barring all freight except food, fuel, and munitions.

January 24.—In defending himself against the accusation of President Wilson that he wilfully distorted facts, Senator Chamberlain reiterates his charges of "gross mismanagement, incompetency, lack of coordination and cooperation in the War Department, and the entire absence of any concrete American war-plan"; and declares that the President does not know the truth.

January 25.—Surgeon-General Gorgas before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in Washington blames the deaths at the training-camps to the lack of proper health precautions, and declares that the Army is short 20,000 men in its medical corps.

Secretary Baker announces the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, as Surveyor-General of all Army purchases, a new post in the Secretary's scheme of reorganization of the War Department.

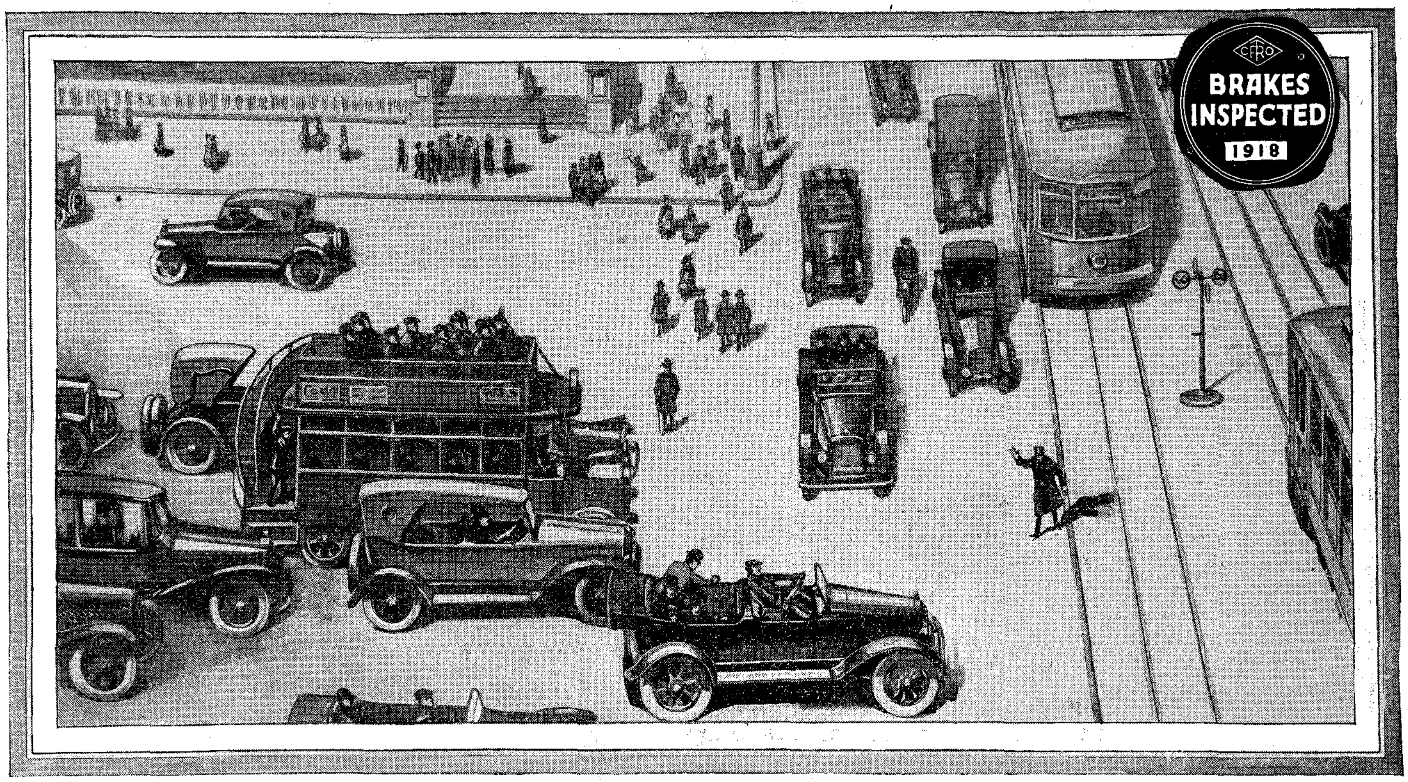
January 26.—Washington reports that a series of fires in shipyards, on munition-ships, and in war-plants and storage-buildings at points on the Atlantic coast and inland indicate a wide-spread plot to cripple war-industries in the United States. Fires in the shipyards at Newark, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., cause a loss of $2,000,000. Fires in munition-ships were extinguished without serious loss, while fires of a suspicious nature were discovered in New York, Paterson, N. J., Buffalo, Maynard, Mass., and Peterboro, Canada. Governor Edge, of New Jersey, ordered out the State militia to guard all New Jersey ship-plants, and Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, asked that the guards be trebled at all war-plants.

Twelve men are killed and seven injured in an explosion that destroyed three bomb-proofs in the United States Torpedo Station, located on an island in the harbor of Newport, R. I. Much damage was done in the town by the concussion. The explosion occurred among some fulminate of mercury used in loading detonators.

President Wilson, in a proclamation, calls for a more intensive effort on the part of the people to save food to supply our allies. The Food Administration states that the American people must save 2,000,000 barrels of flour every month until the next crop is harvested and milled in order to enlarge the surplus available for the fighting forces abroad. Bakers will begin at once a general and gradual substitution of other grains for wheat.

Fifty-one sick soldiers from General Pershing's command in France arrive at Newport News and are sent to their homes.

January 27.—Washington dispatches an-



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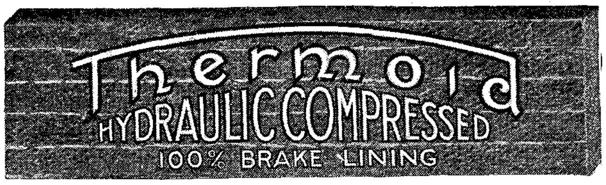

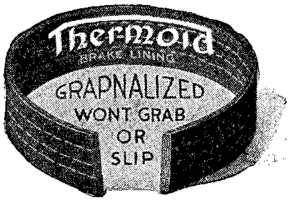

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nounce that unless the new voluntary food-conservation measures are observed, an enforced system of rationing similar to that abroad will be the result.

Secretary of War Baker announces the following changes in the reorganization of the Department: Colonel Palmer E. Pierce to be Director of Purchases and to act as adviser to the Chief of Staff who will act in the same capacity to Secretary Baker. Edward Stettinius will be the head of one of Colonel Pierce's bureaus to be known as the Section of Supplies. Douglas I. McKay, formerly Police Commissioner of New York City and now a lieutenant-colonel, will be Colonel Pierce's assistant. Milo R. Maltbie, formerly Public Service Commissioner, will head another section under the Director of Purchases to be known as the Fiscal Section. Dr. Leonard P. Ayres will head the Information and Statistical Section, and R. R. Montgomery the section on Organization and Methods. All will report to Colonel Pierce.

Secretary Baker in his weekly war review announces that the Government has information that a great Teuton drive on the Western front is coming, and that Germany is about to launch "the most powerful submarine offensive undertaken."

The American Defense Society opposes the application of certain fire-insurance companies in Europe to do business in the United States, asserting that "camouflage enemy companies" are obtaining information of great value here and forwarding it to Germany. The Society asks for a hearing in Washington.

With another coal crisis in prospect if the cold weather continues, State and county fuel officials warn the public that all violators of the closing order will be prosecuted. Little coal reaches tidewater, owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor on Sunday. New York reports only 18,000 tons towed to the city.

January 28.—Secretary of War Baker appears before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in defense of his conduct of the War Department. He declares that there will be 500,000 men in France by spring and 1,500,000 before the end of the year, all equipped as they embark. He admits hospital faults, but asserts that they have been corrected and that the troops are now well clad.

January 29.—Stringent rules designed to prevent the leakage of information to the enemy are promulgated by Secretary McAdoo for the guidance of all foreign insurance companies.

THE FRENCH FRONT

January 23.—London dispatches report increasing violence in the artillery actions in Flanders, and the capture by the enemy of a portion of the French advanced first-line trenches east of Nieuport. Later the invaders were ejected. Between Beaucourt and Ornes the artillery-fire has increased to big proportions. The French War Office reports ten German airplanes brought down during the period from January 17 to 20, while four machines previously reported as only damaged are now known to have been destroyed.

Washington reports three infantrymen of General Pershing's forces killed in action on January 21. They were: Albert Cook, West Almond, N. Y.; Harry V. Garman, Catawba, Va., and Leo E. Radi, Cleveland, Ohio.

January 24.—A Paris dispatch announces that two German airplanes were shot down on January 19, one by David

Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., and the other by Austen B. Crehore, of Westfield, N. J. Harry W. Johnson, of South Bethlehem, Pa., and Landrum Ovington, of Paris, attacked three German airmen on January 19. Johnson was shot in the stomach, but is reported to be doing well. Ovington escaped unhurt.

British, French, and German headquarters agree in the statement that there is nothing to report from the French front. On January 21 the French raided a section of the German line two miles long, penetrating 500 yards eastward from Vienne-le-Château, near Four de Paris, an Associated Press dispatch announces. All enemy defenses were destroyed before the French troops returned to their lines.

January 25.—General Pershing reports the death in action in France of Private Fred P. Thompson, of Georgetown, Ill.

Reports from Berlin and London announce the revival of fighting on the West front in both the Cambrai sector and the Ypres region.

January 26.—London reports little activity on the Western front, aside from aerial operations. The French repulse a small German raid on the western edge of St. Gobain Forest. Artillery actions are reported in the Verdun sector. Under cover of bad weather the British slightly extend their section of the front south of St. Quentin without the knowledge of the Germans. British fliers bring down 16 enemy planes and lose one. A German airdrome at Varssenaere is bombed, and more than 300 bombs are dropt on railroad stations and German billets west of Cambrai.

January 27.—A dispatch from General Pershing to Washington states that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was slightly wounded in the arm by the bursting of a gun during a test. Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Kilbourne and Major Kenyon A. Joyce were also injured. Five Frenchmen were killed.

London states that the operations on the battle-front in France and Flanders are truthfully summed up in the German report which says: "Fighting activity was slight on almost the entire front."

January 28.—The British War Office announces that the Germans have been feeling out the British and French lines on the Western front, but are dispersed with trivial losses. The French make successful raids in Champagne and capture many prisoners.

January 29.—Paris reports that Dumaresque Spencer, of Highland Park, Ill., was killed when returning from air-patrol duty over the German lines near Belfort.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

January 23.—An official communication from Rome reports active reconnaissances by the Italians between Monte Spinoncia and the right bank of the Piave. Austro-German atrocities continue to be reported. Italian prisoners, manacled together, have been driven before the enemy lines to be killed by the fire of their countrymen.

Dispatches from Italian Army Headquarters in northern Italy state that the enemy has evacuated territory on the northern mountain front behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave River westward, their defense lines having been moved back to Monte Spinoncia. The retreat follows the brilliant victory of the French troops, and indicates that the enemy has abandoned for the present the effort to force a passage to the Venetian plains by way of Monte Tomba and the west bank of the Piave.

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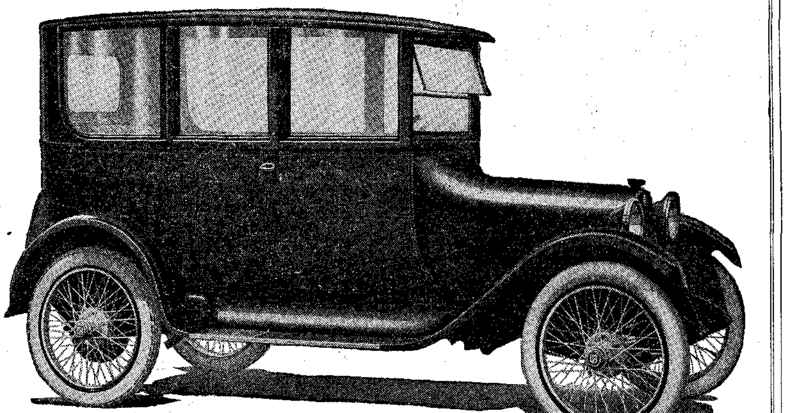

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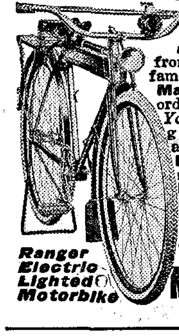

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January 27.—Rome reports artillery activity along the entire front in Northeastern Italy. Enemy attempts to reach the Italian lines near the mouth of the Piave are repulsed. German airplanes drop bombs on Treviso and Mestre, killing three women and injuring three others. Bombs were also dropt on the hospitals at Mestre.

January 29.—Paris dispatches report that the Italian forces renew their offensive on the heights east of the Asiago, dispersing reenforcements the Austrians were hurrying down the Nos and Compomulo Valleys and taking 2,000 prisoners, including 62 officers.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

January 24.—Petrograd receives a wireless dispatch announcing a revolution in Vienna and the naming of a provisional ministry. A London dispatch, however, reports that advices from the Austrian capital deny that the Government has been overthrown.

The unrest in Austria is having a serious effect in Germany, according to reports from Holland and Switzerland, and Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, warns the Government that it is playing with fire in opposing a just peace at Brest-Litovsk.

According to dispatches from Rome the Vatican learns from apparently trustworthy sources that the Emperor of Austria is determined, when peace terms are discust, to take the initiative in a movement for a general disarmament, to abolish conscription in the Dual Monarchy, and to renounce his sovereign prerogative of declaring war.

January 25.—A Berlin dispatch states that Chancellor von Hertling in a speech before the Reichstag Main Committee replies to the war-aims as stated by President Wilson. He declares that the first four points can be met without difficulty, but finds flaws in the other ten. At the same time Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, delivers the official verdict of Austria-Hungary, and critics in England, according to dispatches from London, find in the seeming disagreements of the two Foreign Offices an underlying agreement between the two, while others see a real divergence between Germany and Austria. In Washington neither speech is taken seriously, and no advance toward peace is seen.

January 26.—The speeches of Chancellor von Hertling, of Germany, and Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, have started wide discussion. London dispatches state that Count Czernin admitted to Socialist interrogators that his speech was meant as much for President Wilson's ears as for those whom he was addressing. The bulk of the German press opinion so far received in London supports Count von Hertling.

January 27.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that King Charles has accepted the resignations of the members of the Hungarian Cabinet, and a reorganized Cabinet is formed.

London dispatches state that the whole of Germany is in a turmoil over the speeches of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin. Rumors are current that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff are again threatening to resign because of dissatisfaction with the Chancellor's speech. The people, on the contrary, are said to be displeased with von Hertling's jingo tone, and the Government is reported to have forbidden meetings throughout the country, fearing disturbances.

January 29.—Dispatches by way of Switzerland and Holland to London announce that general strikes are in progress throughout Germany. Meetings are prohibited in industrial centers, and six Independent Socialist leaders, among them three of the editorial staff of the Leipzig *Volkszeitung*, are arrested by order of the Government.

London reports an attack upon the city by two groups of enemy fliers, during which 47 persons are killed and 169 injured. One of the enemy planes was brought down. Seventy British planes are reported to have gone up after the invaders. The gun-fire lasted five hours and for two hours was almost continuous.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

January 23.—Public announcement is made in the House of Commons of the sinking of two British steamships in the Mediterranean three weeks ago by which 718 lives were lost.

London announces that the submarine sinkings have been held at a low point during the past week. Following is the report of the British Admiralty: Arrivals, 2,255; sailings, 2,242. British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or more sunk by mine or submarine, 6; under 1,600 tons, 2. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 6.

January 25.—A Copenhagen dispatch states that the mine-field responsible for the sinking of the German destroyers *A*-73 and *A*-79 was of German origin. Seventeen men from the crew of the *A*-79 were the only survivors.

January 27.—A dispatch from Belfast, Ireland, states that the Cunard liner *Andania* was torpedoed off the Ulster coast, but not sunk. No lives are reported lost.

January 28.—The loss of two British passenger-ships, the French transport *La Drome* and a French trawler, with a loss of 54 lives, is reported from London. One of the liners was the *Andania*, previously reported torpedoed. She sank after remaining afloat for four hours. The other passenger-ship was the *Cork*. Seven passengers and five of the crew were drowned. Only two lives were lost with the *Andania*.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

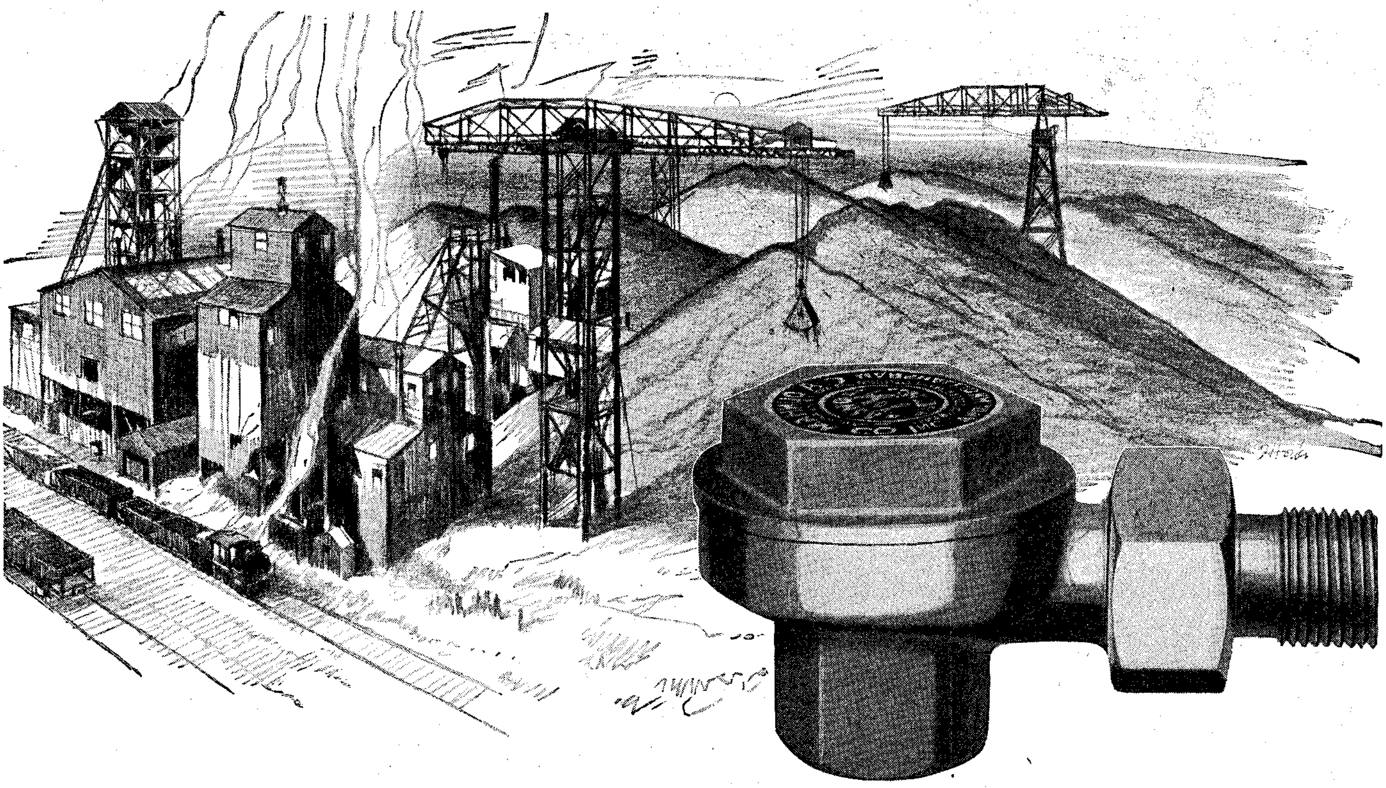
January 23.—The *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, reports that in parliamentary circles the Russian situation is considered very critical, while a dispatch from London states that Bolshevik leaders are convinced of the certain failure of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, the German terms being regarded as an effort to strangle Russia politically and economically. A dispatch from Petrograd states that Mr. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, announces to an Associated Press correspondent that it has been decided unanimously to reject the German terms.

January 24.—A Berlin dispatch states that Chancellor von Hertling announces to the Reichstag that he still hopes that the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will reach a satisfactory conclusion at an early date.

Stockholm dispatches state that advices from Helsingfors indicate a critical situation in Finland. Battles of considerable proportions are reported between the Finns and the Bolshevik Red Guard.

January 25.—A Petrograd dispatch, lacking in details, announces that 40 persons were killed and 200 wounded in a riot in Moscow inspired by Bolshevik tactics.

January 26.—An official statement issued by the Bolshevik Government announces that on Wednesday the Congress of Cossacks from the front was inaugurated at the military station of



The Guardian of the Coal Pile

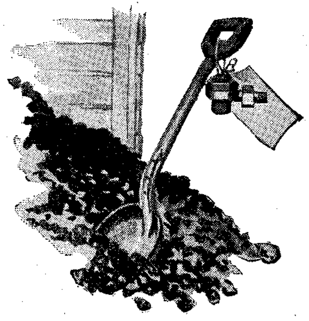
SAVE COAL! SAVE COAL! SAVE COAL! is the clarion call that is being sounded all over the Country. The National Coal Pile is endangered. War needs and individual requirements are taxing it to the limit. Something must be done—and at once. During the next twelve months we need a hundred million tons more than we did last year. Increased production can only supply fifty million tons. The Other Fifty Million Must Be Saved.

Office buildings, factories, apartments, homes—all can and should share in this saving. Many industrial plants and a surprisingly large number of homes are doing so by Dunhamizing their present equipment. The installation of The Dunham Radiator Trap in many cases is all that is necessary. The cost is comparatively small. The fuel saving effected often more than pays for the expense involved the first winter.

Coal has always been burned extravagantly in the United States. In factories, industrial plants, offices and in homes, defective heating facilities and careless stoking waste millions of tons. A poor heating system consumes twice as much coal as is needed and With No More Heat. It not only wastes the Nation's coal but burns up good money as well.

Listen to what Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, says:—

> ***"It is the duty of every American to save coal this winter. If every family will save a ton of coal; if every industrial plant will save 10% of the coal it now wastes, the coal problem will be largely solved. If every family will reduce the temperature of its house at least five degrees it will mean that millions of tons of coal will be saved and the health of the Nation greatly improved."***



Recently, throughout the Country, Tag Shovel Day was observed. The purpose was to more intimately bring home to the average person the absolute necessity for saving coal—if only one shovel full a day. Dunham Heating Service, through the Dunham Radiator Trap, will save you *more* than a shovel of coal a day. The Dunham Radiator Trap, tagged to your shovel will make every day a Tag Shovel Day.

HERE is a way to save coal and still be comfortably warm even in the severest weather. The Dunham Heating Service, the foundation of which is the Dunham Radiator Trap pictured above, is so designed that it gets every last bit of heat out of the coal. The Dunham Radiator Trap is situated at the outlet side of each and every radiator. It automatically allows the air and water to escape and Keeps in the Precious Heat until it has done its work. Right here, at the place where, in ordinary heating systems, most coal is wasted—many, many buckets of coal are saved for Dunham Service users. Radiators of a Dunhamized heating system cannot hiss, hammer or spurt water. These things WASTE heat units. A Dunham heating system SAVES heat units.

How About You?

Are you burning too much coal and not getting sufficient heat? Consider this very thoughtfully.

It is your duty, now when coal is so urgently needed for War purposes—when coal wasted means so many lives needlessly sacrificed—to find out if your factory, office or home is heated efficiently. Ask some responsible heating contractor to examine your heating system. Ask him about Dunham Heating Service—how it may be installed and how it can save coal for you. Ask us how your present system can be Dunhamized. *A bucket of coal saved may mean a life saved.* Who knows?

Free booklet. Architects, builders, heating contractors, home owners and tenants, should read "Dunham Heating for the Home." It makes mighty interesting and profitable reading. Send for your copy.

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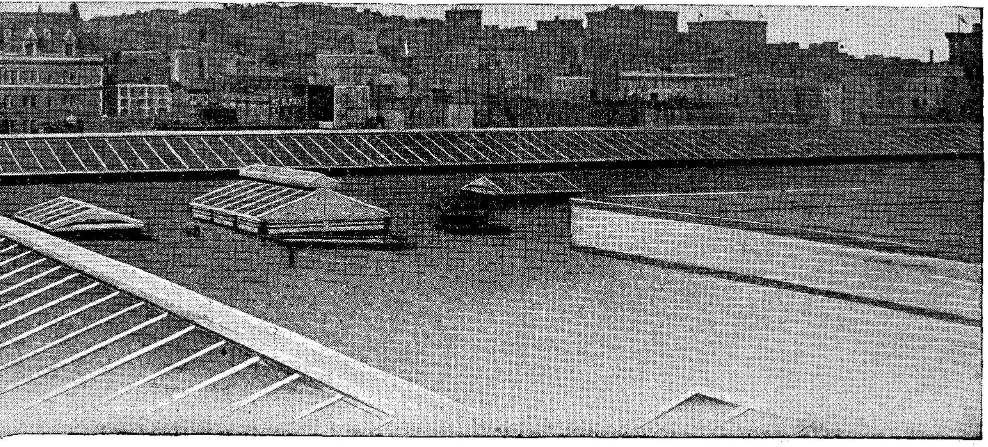
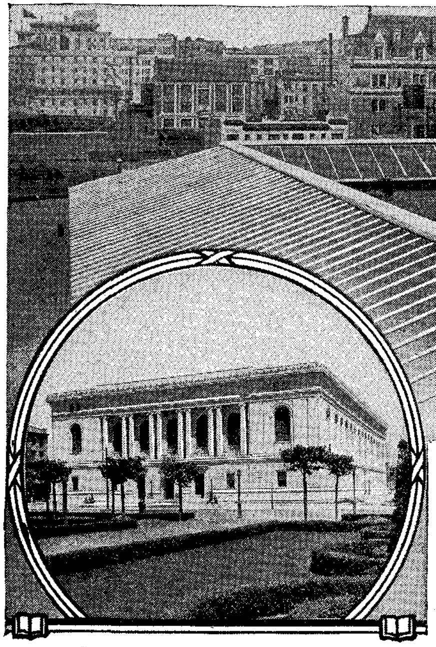


Shows sectional view of new City Hall roof, San Francisco. Galvanized Armco Iron used for all sheet metal work.



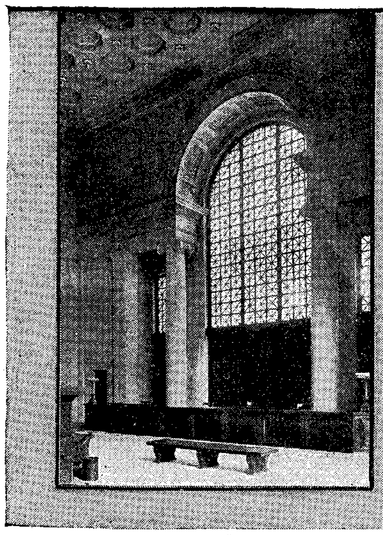
Carnegie Library, San Francisco. All sheet metal work and iron grills over windows made of Armco Iron.

San Francisco's Armco Iron Skyline

San Francisco is on the right track. She has started a skyline of pure iron—rust-resisting, fireproof, weather-defying, waste-preventing.

Her new civic center includes the beautiful Carnegie Library and City Hall. Some 48,000 pounds of Armco (American Ingot) Iron—the purest iron made—were employed throughout the library building for the metal windows, skylights, and metal grills in the large windows. This interesting last use is shown in the lower left-hand picture.

The top photograph reveals a section of City Hall for which galvanized Armco Iron was used. Many tons of Armco Iron were specified for this and all sheet metal work.



Close-up view of San Francisco library. Shows Armco Iron skylights and window grills. 49,000 pounds Armco Iron used for grills throughout building.

ARMCO IRON

The foresight of San Francisco's officials in so effectively calling the turn on rust has been emulated by many of that city's business men and residents. The good work should go on there—and all over America. From the standpoint of all-around economy, every civic skyline should be an Armco Iron skyline. Indeed, every maker and user of sheet and plate metal products should pin his faith on Armco Iron. It is wise. It is logical.

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ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

Kamesky and declared war on General Kaledin.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that the National Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies has authorized Foreign Minister Trotzky to continue the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

The latest reports received in London from Petrograd state that conditions in the city are rapidly growing worse and that opposition to the Bolshevik Government is increasing. The Bolsheviki are bringing troops and guns from the front to protect the Government members.

January 28.—London dispatches state that advices from Viborg and other points describe the revolution in Finland as assuming serious proportions. A Reuter dispatch says that anarchy prevails throughout the country. All the foreign consuls have left the country, and a dispatch from Petrograd states that 600 more Red Guards with machine guns are on their way to re-enforce the pro-Russian garrison at Viborg.

January 29.—Almost three-quarters of the German troops have been withdrawn from the Russian front, according to the newspaper *Nashy Vedomosty*. No heavy guns or armored cars are left, it is reported. Young soldiers are being removed daily and their places taken by old men or semi-invalids.

Petrograd dispatches state that an epidemic of disease caused by lack of food is decimating the population of the city. Spotted typhus, considered more dangerous than cholera, is raging.

THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

January 29.—Georges Clemenceau presides at the first meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, France. Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States were represented. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army, represented America.

THE FOOD SITUATION

January 25.—The Food Administration at Washington makes public an appeal from Lord Rhondda, Food Administrator of England, in which he states that, unless the United States can send the Allies 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, over and above what has been exported up to January 1, he can not undertake to assure the people that there will be food enough to win the war. The United States sent the following reply: "We will send every bushel of grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe they will not fail to meet the emergency."

January 26.—Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, addressing a meeting of farmers, warns that England may face great privation. He stated that in one week in December, 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese were lost through the activities of the enemy's *U*-boats.

FOREIGN

January 23.—A dispatch from Halifax states that seventy-nine men are believed to have perished in an explosion in the Acadia Coal Company's collieries at Stellarton, N. S.

January 24.—A letter from Premier Lloyd George is read at the Irish Convention, a London dispatch announces, in which the Premier invites the Irish leaders to confer with the members of the British Cabinet before reaching a decision on certain subjects before the convention.

January 25.—A dispatch from Nottingham, England, states that the Labor Conference at its annual session adopts a resolution favoring the abolition of the House of Lords and against any form of second chamber. Representatives of railway employees stated that the breaking-point had been reached and that the Union would back the men if they refused to work on account of the lack of food. The conference also unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the conscription of wealth to pay war-costs.

DOMESTIC

January 24.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announces the appointment of J. D. A. Morrow as manager of distribution and apportionment of the Fuel Administration. Mr. Morrow will rank second to Mr. Garfield in the personnel of the department.

President Wilson sends to the Senate the renomination of Postmaster-General Burleson, the office according to law having been vacant since April 4, 1917. The Postmaster-General is the only member of the Cabinet whose term is limited to four years.

January 27.—As a drastic curtailment of railroad expenses Director-General McAdoo orders that all lobbyists and lawyers engaged in watching railroad legislation shall be dropt from the companies' pay-rolls. The railroads are also forbidden to pay the expenses of persons and associations not approved by the Director-General.

The industrial dispute affecting the ten largest packing-houses in the country is satisfactorily settled, Washington reports.

January 28.—Police Commissioner Enright of New York appoints Mrs. Ellen O'Grady a deputy police commissioner. Mrs. O'Grady is a widow with three daughters and has been for ten years engaged as a court probation-officer in Brooklyn.

January 29.—Washington hears that vital factories and mills as well as public utilities in New England are halted because of a lack of coal.

Too Valuable to Chide.—MRS. HAWBUCK—"Hiram, it takes you twice as long to drive the pigs as it used to."

FARMER H.—"I know it. You wouldn't expect me to speak harsh to a lot of critters worth $50 apiece, would you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

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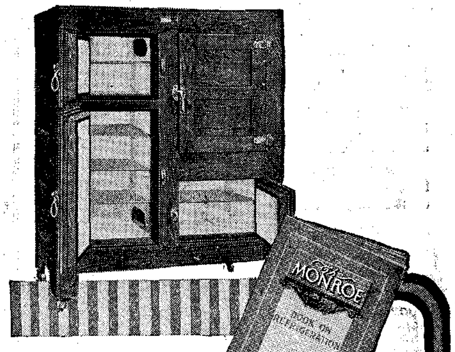

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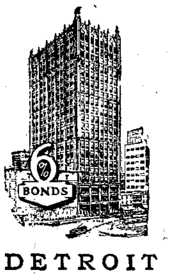

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AS TO THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN

DISCUSSION of the next Liberty Loan —its date of issue and the rate of interest—has been active for some weeks. That it will be put out not later than June seems to be well assured; that it will be much larger than either the first or the second loan is also accepted with confidence. Unofficial estimates made in Washington in January have led to a conclusion that the offering will be for at least five billions, and that it may exceed that amount. Seven and even eight billions have been mentioned as possibilities. The issue will come at a time when the war-expenses of this country will be heaviest. With our Army rapidly being mobilized in Europe, munitions and ships must from now on be delivered in quantities never before equaled, and money must be had to meet the expense. As to just what effect the progress of the war during the next few months will have upon the new loan, the Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"If the normal economic laws were to apply, an early date in the spring would prove an excellent time for bringing out the next issue of bonds, it is felt here. During the fall money is needed to market the crops. During the winter months there is a general liquidation of debts, and in the spring money is awaiting investment. Normal conditions, however, are not expected to be the guiding influences in the present calculations. The banks and large investors can not be depended upon to float each of the loans of the Government, but the whole public, including people who are not normally accustomed to purchasing bonds, must be brought into the market. Therefore, the progress of the war will have an important effect upon the next loan. Unjust criticisms of the progress of the war-plans would have a disquieting influence, and it is for this reason that the cooler heads in Congress are doing all in their power to keep legislation in the proper channels. Making it clear that the country is face to face with a great emergency will, on the other hand, assist a great deal in making the next sale of bonds successful.

"This spring will mark the creation of a tentative agency of the Government to curtail private enterprises which are not absolutely essential. By discouraging these new undertakings the free capital of the country will be reserved for investment in Government bonds. Secretary McAdoo has already asked the Federal Reserve Board to work out a plan to make this scheme effective, and the Reserve Board has gone so far as to appoint a committee to work out some suggestions. According to the present prospects, the various Liberty Loan committees will assist in this scheme. These committees will be requested to pass upon the advisability of each new enterprise, and if it is decided to be non-essential it will be checked before sufficient progress has been made entailing the spending of money."

A writer in *The Financial World* agrees with the foregoing that the only escape from a larger loan lies in an early peace. With the country's credit the best in the world, as proved by a comparison of prices of Liberty bonds with the war-bonds of any of our Allies or our enemies, ours being on a 4¼ basis; theirs from 6 to 9 per cent., and in the case of Russia "any old per cent.," we are chiefly concerned with keeping the rate down. Every effort will be made to bring the people to the view that the rate should be only 4 per cent. Bankers have said that a 4 per cent. bond will be most difficult to sell, but, on the other hand, the writer asks, "Would not the Treasury be criticized if it should offer a 4½ per cent. bond and then, just as its sale had been accomplished, peace were to descend upon us?" Almost instantly, in that event, the 4½s, and even the present 3½s and the 4s, "would mount to a premium and the Government would be accused of having played a losing game of finance." The difference between a 4 per cent. bond running thirty years and a 4½ per cent. bond of the same maturity, would be, on $6,000,000,000, just $900,000,000 in interest, which would be "only a little less than the total of our national debt before the European War began." Hence it is regarded as "no wonder that the Government is tenacious of its position."

The rate will probably not be known to any one until the bonds are put on sale. It will then depend upon "circumstances and the outlook." For example, should Germany "express a sincere desire to hold a conference and discuss terms as laid down by President Wilson" the Treasury "would be able safely to venture a 4 per cent. rate." But if Germany remains stubborn and threatening, a higher rate, or the offering of a 4 per cent. bond at a discount, with the privilege of exchanging the 4s into the new bonds at the discount price, "might be the wisest course to pursue." Legislation, however, would have to be asked to permit the sale of the bonds at a discount. Bankers believe that practically all other financing "will have to be suspended when the third loan campaign is begun."

As to the bonds already taken by the public, it is noted in Washington that one of the most curious phases of conditions at the present time is the offers that have been made to exchange other securities of various grades for Liberty bonds. Real-estate men have offered to accept these bonds in part payment on property they had for sale. And merchants have made similar offers. The Treasury Department has frowned on these offers and has done all it could to discourage them. Some instances have been known where holders of Liberty bonds were prevailed upon to give them up and accept in exchange securities of questionable value. Under the circumstances investors in Liberty bonds should hold on to their property. Their real value can not be learned from public quotations made upon a few sales. The first issue was for $2,000,000,000, the second for something under $4,000,000,000. The last payment on the second issue has now been made.

A PROPOSED TAX ON TENANTS IN NEW YORK CITY

Among the schemes proposed in New York by real-estate interests to lighten the excessive tax burden that has long been placed on owners of real estate is one to tax all tenants who pay rents of $600 or more. Thus the plan is to put the burden on those with comfortable incomes, the well-to-do, and the very rich. Under this plan many tax-dodgers who heretofore have escaped taxes in New York by claiming a residence outside of the city would have to pay. Men of this class who spend most of the year at their country estates, but maintain an apartment in the city for the winter at high rentals, some of them reaching from $10,000 to $25,000, would contribute to the expense of running the city.

The principle on which tax experts contemplate proceeding is that "what a man spends for rent is a rough indication of his ability to contribute to the public burden." Such a habitation tax, as outlined in the New York *World*, would not be a tax on the small man or on the real-estate owner, but upon "the presumptive income of everybody who resides in New York City." One of its chief values, it is argued, is that it would reach the man who is not in business as well as the rich, who, altho living in the city, escape taxation by claiming residence outside.

It is proposed to calculate the tax so that the man who owns his own house, the rent-payer, the hotel-dweller, and, perhaps, the boarder, will pay a tax about equivalent to 1 per cent. of his income as indicated by his house rent. Where a man lives in his own house the rental value would be figured at about 7 per cent. of the assessed value of the property.

As to persons living in hotels or boarding-houses, the tax would be made applicable only where the individual had occupied the room or rooms continuously for at least three or four months. It is figured that any one paying $600 yearly in rent has an income of from $2,500 to $3,000, and so he would pay no tax. The tax on rentals slightly in excess of $600 yearly would be moderate, but on high rentals the tax would be much greater in proportion, as shown by this table:

Rentals	*Tax*
$600 to $700	$ 5
$1,000 to $1,100	30
$2,000 to $2,100	87
$4,000 to $4,100	226
$6,000 to $6,200	426
$10,000 to $10,200	796
$25,000 to $26,000	4,400

Occupants of a $6,000 apartment or house, under this schedule, would pay about eighty times as much tax as the occupant of a $600 place, altho his rent was only ten times greater. Only the very high-priced apartments would probably find it more difficult to obtain tenants under the habitation tax.

Besides the tax for residents, an occupation tax on premises used for business is proposed. This would reach persons who make a living in New York and reside elsewhere. A flat tax of 7 per cent. of the rental value is suggested. Business premises renting for less than $600 annually would be exempt. The moderately successful business man whose rent is $1,000 a year, under the proposal, would pay $50.

MATURING OBLIGATIONS OF $1,800,000,000

An estimated summary of obligations that will have to be taken care of in this country during the twelve and a half months, from the middle of this last December to December 31, 1918, as given by Francis H. Sisson, of the Guaranty Trust Company, in a recent address, shows a total value for maturing municipal, railroad, public utilities, and miscellaneous domestic securities of more than $1,300,000,000. Foreign loans, placed in the United States since August 1, 1914, by governments, municipalities, and other borrowers, reached to nearly $500,000,000, or a grand aggregate of more than $1,800,000,000. This situation has been "giving concern to banks and investment houses throughout the country," declared Mr.

Investment Deposits

At various times, many corporations accumulate large cash balances—money which is set aside for some definite purpose, such as the payment of a note maturing in a few months, taxes, or similar obligation. Likewise administrators of estates frequently find it necessary to hold undistributed funds for an indefinite period.

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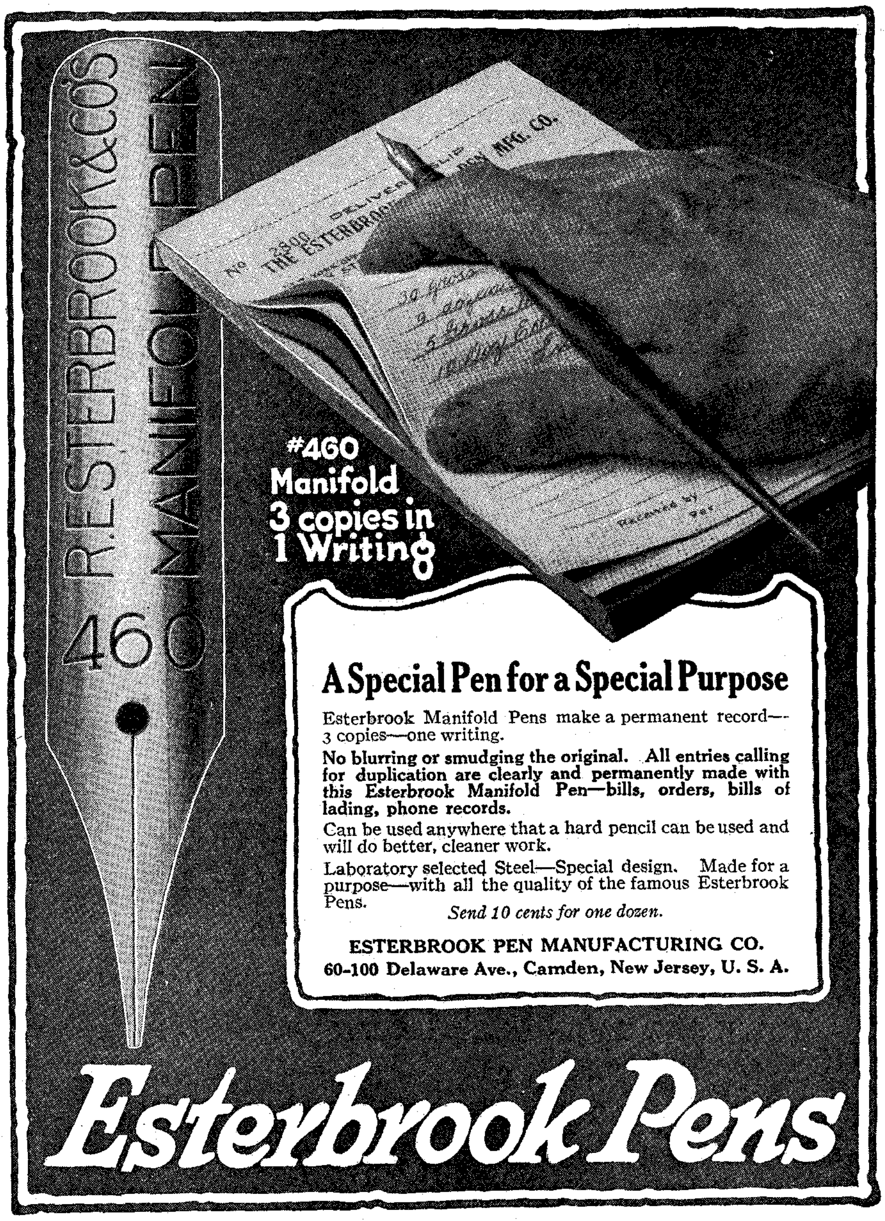
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Sisson, "and definite action for its solution should be taken as soon as possible as a measure of confidence." Some of these securities will be found good, some bad, and some in the twilight zone between, "yet most of them must certainly be cared for in some manner." Mr. Sisson continued:

"Should solvent corporations be unable to pay their obligations at maturity, the security market would be demoralized, and Government financing made increasingly difficult. Government assistance of some sort will be necessary to care for the refunding of this vast amount of securities.

"A retrospective glance, however, should be sufficient to inspire us with an abundance of courage to face the grim present and the uncertain future. We are only now becoming conscious of our wonderful financial development during the last decade. In that brief span of years we have made veritable seven-league strides. We have acquired flexible currency facilities, a strong, centralized banking system, a wealth of working capital, and more than one-third of the entire world's supply of gold coin and bullion—the basis of world-credit.

"The precarious transportation situation is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of the public, coincident with, and largely because of, a better understanding of the incalculable importance of the railroads in winning the war. Under the direction of the Railroads' War Board these 'arteries of the nation' have rendered great service. Just how amazing the results have been is partly revealed in recently compiled statistics, which show that during the first six months of this country's participation in the war our railroads handled 16 per cent. more freight-traffic than in the corresponding months of 1916, a record year up to that time; approximately 50 per cent. more than in the same period of 1915, and, in fact, more freight than for any twelve months prior to 1907. In addition, the railroads have safely transported nearly a million and a half soldiers since we declared war on Germany! These troops were moved on 2,750 special trains. This immense amount of work was accomplished with practically no increase in locomotives or cars, and yet was equivalent to the addition of 5,000 locomotives and 360,000 cars to the various lines. Furthermore, the railroads generally have been handicapped by a shortage of employees, amounting to 12½ per cent. of the total number in normal times. One hundred and sixteen thousand car-loads of freight have been hauled to the National Army and National Guard camps, besides more than 17,000 car-loads of freight handled for the Shipping Board. Many more soldiers, in addition to the great army of them already moved, must be transported, and at least 2,500 car-loads of supplies for their use must be handled daily this winter. Much of the New England coal- and cotton-supply, too, will have to be moved by the railroads instead of by ships this winter, on account of the Government commandeering many of the vessels heretofore engaged in this service.

"The war, in fact, has thrown an additional burden on the railroads, estimated as equivalent to carrying one hundred and twenty billion tons of freight one mile, or more than the combined freight-traffic for one year in normal times of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany."

HOW THE WAR HAS SAVED MANY MILLIONS FROM JUNK

Statistics are at hand to show that in 1916 the value of scrap-metal recovered for use was $265,377,856. This salvage has been effected as a war-time industry. Thus it took the Great War to bring the junkman into his own until the humble rag-and-bottle and old-iron man of the care-free days of before the war has become a captain of industry. With most of the world in the struggle, and metal of any and all kinds a most vital necessity, complete transformation has been effected. Scrap thus rescued is known as secondary metal, that is, metal once worked up into industrial forms, worn out, thrown on the scrap-heap, and then reclaimed to another sphere of usefulness. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* thus discourses of this industry and then adds:

"The scrap-trade metal in the United States, not so long ago, was on the outer fringe of respectability. Only a year before the European War began a certain newspaper reporter, getting wind of a colossal scandal in the sale of various piles of junk from the Panama Canal Zone, and inquiring of a man in the trade, received the naive reply that he did not know anything about the story, but it was probably true, as there was only one honest man in the scrap-metal trade, and he had retired from business some years before. The chief factor in the rehabilitation of the scrap-metal trade has been the increased price of metal of all kinds, which again is a direct consequence of the war. The scrap-metal industry in the United States has in a few years grown to immense proportions, and there are several influential and prosperous trade journals, such as *The American Metal Market*, *The Daily Metal Reporter*, *The Waste Trade Journal*, *The Metal Industry*, and others, devoted entirely to its interests. The public has been educated sufficiently to appreciate the importance of waste. The large manufacturing plants, foundries, and smelters have increased their facilities for segregating scrap-metals, and have also adopted methods for decreasing melting losses. The use of magnetic separators has been largely extended.

"Another interesting development of the new efficiency in this industry has been the use of presses for making solid blocks, or briquettes, of the light metal-scrap, shavings, and bits of sheet metal left from punching, etc., by which enormous quantities of this metal formerly thrown away, or melted down by very wasteful methods, are saved. As a result of this general improvement, the amount of platinum, iridium, and palladium, formerly thrown on the national junk-heap, recovered in 1916, amounted to about $4,000,000, and the value of old jewelry, worn-out tooth fillings, silver spoons, and other gold and silver scrap, fully $20,000,000, while in both these respects 1917 will probably show even greater savings.

"These formed only a small part of the total in 1916, however, and the same proportion will, doubtless, hold true in 1917. As a matter of record, the total value of recovered scrap-metal of all kinds, in the United States, which in 1915 was $114,304,930—and this was so far ahead of any other year on record that no comparison is possible—in 1916 more than doubled this enormous total, adding to the national wealth $265,377,356.

"Individual figures on various metals give even more striking examples of the economic importance to the nation of the once despised and humble junkman. Thus in 1916 no less than 350,000 tons of copper, most of it contained in brass, once thrown on the scrap-heap, was remelted and restored to usefulness, and this was some 123,000 tons more than ever before had been recovered, besides being equal to about 37 per cent. of the total amount of copper mined in the United States in the year. Moreover, 96,300 tons of lead—equal to 16.8 per cent. of the total mine production of the country—was recovered from the junk-heap; 115,000 tons of zinc, equal to 16 per cent. of the amount of mined spelter during the year, and more than 17,000 tons of tin, which was equal to 24 per cent. of the tin consumption of the country. This last item is particularly important, as the United States imports virtually all its tin, and this increased sav-

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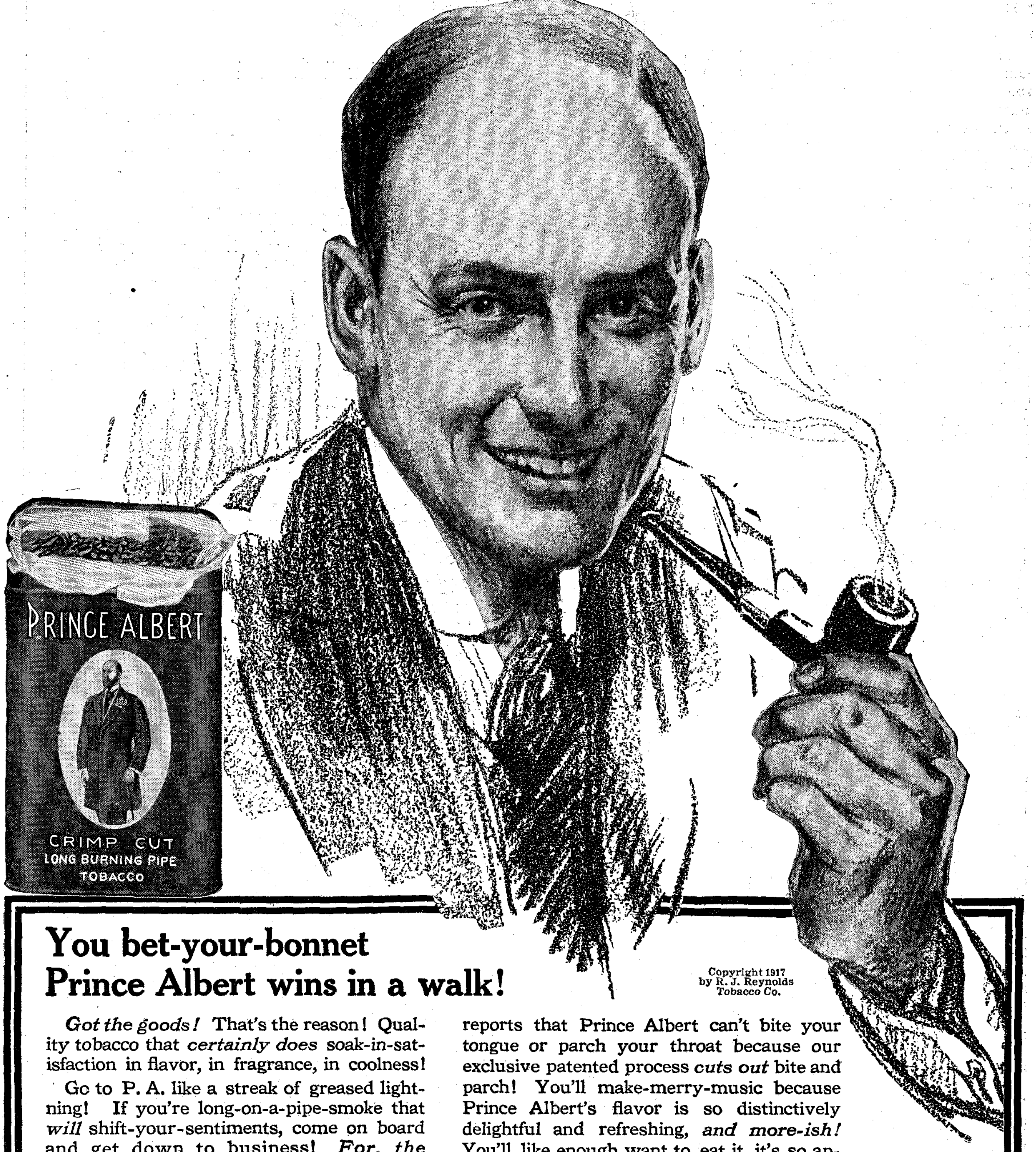

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ing is consequently so much clear gain for the whole nation."

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

As to a Government guaranty of net income for the railroads, or what would probably amount to a guaranty of dividends, much discussion has prevailed. In some of the estimates made of incomes in the past three years the estimater, as in the case of the *Wall Street Journal's* compilation, "necessarily accepted 'other income' and fixt charges as indicated by latest reports." Changes in these items, however, would necessarily affect the actual results for 1918 and subsequent years while the war lasts. One item, cited as particularly likely to undergo revision, was the credit or debit balance of car-hire against the individual road. At the present time these balances are, generally speaking, running against the Eastern roads and in favor of the Western and Southern. If the major purposes of Government control of the railroads should be achieved, the congestion at Eastern seaboard, connecting, and interchange points, would be cleared up and the charges against the Eastern roads made by other roads of the country would be much reduced. In the case of the anthracite railroads estimates made now would of necessity be incomplete. The figures here given for Delaware & Hudson and Lehigh Valley are "based upon the average railroad net earnings for the three basic years, together with the anthracite coal-mine earnings reported for 1916." Present anthracite-mining profits, however, are "considerably greater than those for last year and presumably will continue high indefinitely," so that actual earnings for the stock under Government control "are practically certain to be better than the percentages given here."

President Wilson's statement in his proclamation as to compensation being based upon "net operating income" of the years ended June 30, 1917, 1916, and 1915, has been interpreted by most railroad executives and accountants to mean that the President will ask Congress to authorize the Government to guarantee the carriers a net income from their rail operation equal to the average of the three years mentioned. Starting with such guaranteed return from its transportation service, each carrier would presumably be free to add thereto whatever income it might have from investments other than its own road and equipment. The carrier would then meet its interest and other prior charges and from the remaining balance would declare dividends in the discretion of the directors, as heretofore. Informally, but from official sources, it became clear, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, that the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting under the Director-General of Railroads, "would exercise a general supervision over all railroad finance, including the payment of dividends." Certain officials in Washington had taken pains to emphasize the point that "companies now and heretofore paying dividends would be allowed to continue their present rates where they were fairly earned." In cases where the guaranteed basis of earnings showed a balance theoretically applicable to dividends upon stocks which had paid nothing for years the company would be practically forbidden to inaugurate dividend payments. Such prohibition would not necessarily apply to the stocks of recently reorganized railroads, "particularly where new stock represents former bonds or the paying in of new

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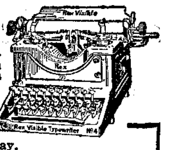

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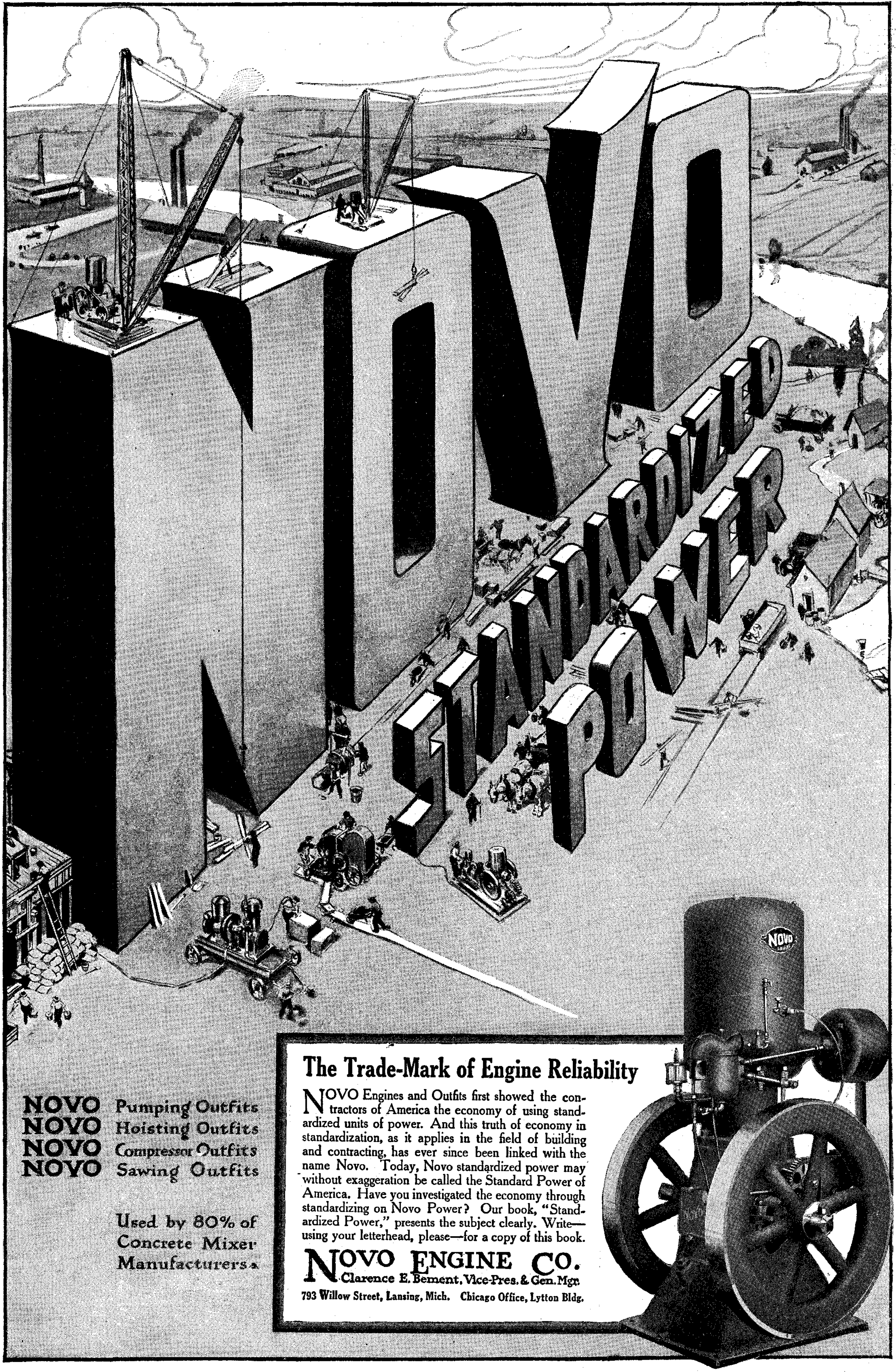

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AS TO THE WAGES NOW PAID IN GERMANY

From *Vorwärts*, the Socialist newspaper of Berlin, has been translated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics an article on the rise of wages in Germany during the war, the article being based on official data recently compiled. Inquiries had been made concerning the number of full days worked by adult male and female workers and the wages paid to them. On the basis of the data thus obtained an attempt was made to determine the relation of the wages for the last two full weeks of March and September of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. *Vorwärts's* writer continues:

"The statistical office admits that the data on this point were very scant—only 369 questionnaires relating to 13 industry groups being filled out properly—and that, therefore, the results could not be considered as typical. Nevertheless, the results are interesting, and discredit any claim that during the war wages have so increased that the workers have no reason to complain about the present high cost of living. As a matter of fact, food prices in Germany have increased out of all proportion to wages.

"Nearly all industry groups show a decrease of wages for September, 1914, but beginning with this month show a continuous increase of wages. From March to September, 1914, the average daily wages of adult male workers decreased from 5.17m. ($1.23) to 5.12m. ($1.22). During the subsequent half-yearly periods designated above their wages increased continuously until they reached 7.55m. ($1.80) in September, 1916, which represents an increase of 46 per cent. over the wages in March, 1914. The increase was largest during the period September, 1914, to March, 1915 (14.8 per cent.); during the period March to September, 1915, the increase amounted to 11.4 per cent.; during the next half-year the increase was 6.7 per cent., and for the period March to September, 1916, it was 7.8 per cent.

"The average wage of adult female workers shows a somewhat different development. The relative increase of wages of female workers during the entire period covered by the investigation was larger than that of male workers. It amounted to 54.1 per cent. The average wages declined from 2.29m. (54.5c.) in March, 1914, to 1.94m. (46.2c.) in September of the same year, a decrease of 15.3 per cent. Subsequently, wages of female workers increased continuously up to September, 1916, when they reached a maximum average of 3.53m. (84c.). However, the largest increase in women's wages did not, like that in men's wages, take place during the first winter of the war—in which it amounted to 16.5 per cent.—but during the period September, 1915, to March, 1916, for which it was 18.3 per cent. In the subsequent half-yearly period, March to September, 1916, the increase again amounted to 16.5 per cent. As to the development of wages in the individual industry groups, the results of the investigation were to show the average daily wages in March, 1914, and September, 1916, and the per cent. of increase in September, 1916, over March, 1914, in each specified industry, first of men and then of women.

MALES

Industry	March, 1914	September, 1916 Amount	Per Cent of Inc. Over March 1917
Machinery	5.33m. ($1.27)	7.89m. ($1.88)	48.0
Electrical	4.52m. ($1.08)	7.44m. ($1.77)	64.6
Iron and metal	5.55m. ($1.32)	8.02m. ($1.91)	44.5
Chemical	5.14m. ($1.22)	6.90m. ($1.64)	34.2
Paper	3.94m. ($0.938)	5.54m. ($1.32)	40.7
Woodworking	4.22m. ($1.00)	6.61m. ($1.34)	32.9
Food			8.2
Leather & rubber			24.6
Earths & stones			21.3

FEMALES

Industry	March, 1914	September, 1916 Amount	Per Cent of Inc. Over March 1917
Machinery	2.28m. ($0.543)	3.88m. ($0.923)	70.2
Electrical	2.75m. ($0.655)	4.80m. ($1.140)	74.5
Iron and metal	2.06m. ($0.490)	4.11m. ($0.978)	99.5
Chemical	2.36m. ($0.562)	3.55m. ($0.845)	50.4
Paper	2.29m. ($0.545)	2.94m. ($0.70)	28.5
Woodworking	1.99m. ($0.474)	2.59m. ($0.616)	30.2
Food			37.6
Leather & rubber			13.6
Earths & stones			31.1

"Increases in the other industry groups, tho large, are not so marked. Small wage increases were also made in the building trades, the printing trades, and the textile industry."

THE YEAR'S POOR BUILDING SHOWING

Bradstreet's concludes from the aggregates of building permits and values in 1917 that house, office, and store construction "must have been esteemed nonessential industries." The total of values for the year at 157 cities of the United States was "the lightest for eight years at least, and the smallest since the after-the-panic year 1908, when new construction fell to a very low level." These totals, however do not include $135,000,000 that was spent by the Government in building cantonments. The article in *Bradstreet's* continues:

"The total number of permits filed at 157 cities of the United States in 1917 was 233,101, and the total value was $704,674,761, decreases of, respectively, 19.7 and 29.3 per cent. Every group of cities showed a decrease in permits and values, as the following summary shows:

	No. of Cities	No. of Permits 1917	Values 1917	Compared With Last Year Permits	Compared With Last Year Values
New England	25	18,025	$70,987,172	D 19.9	D 24.2
Middle	30	54,646	209,046,011	D 18.1	D 41.3
Western	22	53,108	135,255,328	D 19.1	D 16.7
Northwest	19	23,661	123,510,385	D 26.7	D 38.4
Southwest	14	17,120	41,535,547	D 14.0	D 5.0
Southern	25	25,276	52,894,657	D 25.1	D 14.3
Far-western	22	41,265	71,445,661	D 14.1	D 9.1
Total U. S.	157	233,101	704,674,761	D 19.7	D 29.3
Canada	11	11,049	22,226,315	D .8	D 18.2

"The largest decrease in permits was in the Northwestern group, 26.7 per cent., while the Southwestern and Far-western groups showed the smallest losses, with decreases in the neighborhood of 14 per cent. each. In values, the Middle group shows the largest loss, with 41.3 per cent. decrease, and the Southwestern and Northwestern cities show the smallest decreases, 5 and 9 per cent., respectively. Of the 157 cities reporting, only forty, or 25.4 per cent., show gains over a year ago.

"For the purpose of giving a precise measure of the building comparisons over a period of years, the following table showing the aggregate expenditures at 120 identical cities for nine years past will be found interesting:

	First Six Mos.	Second Six Mos.	Total
1909	$465,045,920	$423,068,821	$888,114,741
1910	449,650,527	397,341,095	846,991,622
1911	412,647,909	411,499,975	824,147,884
1912	449,572,933	429,521,375	879,094,308
1913	441,471,209	373,038,151	814,509,360
1914	413,178,231	315,622,841	728,801,072
1915	371,867,026	391,476,785	763,343,811
1916	464,043,750	455,391,453	919,435,203
1917	377,072,649	256,411,164	633,483,813

"Just what the combination of high-priced material, scarce money, deficient labor, and congested railways, preventing adequate supplies of material being received, did to reduce building, may be gathered from the small total of construction shown in the last half of 1917 by the above table. The decline for the year as a whole was 29.3 per cent., but in the last half of 1917 the decrease in building expenditures from the like period of the year before was 43 per cent."

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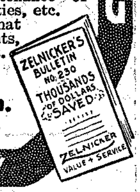

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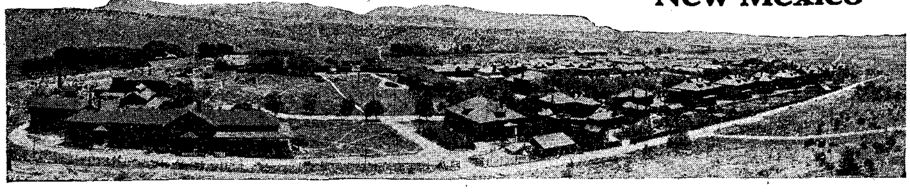


THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents.—The origin of *Boche* has been variously traced. (1) From the German *Bursch*, "fellow" or "lad"; (2) from *Bursche*, the act of shooting with a rifle. Carlyle, in his account of the Battle of Prague, says that Prince Henry of Prussia heartened his men with "*Bürsche*, this way!" (3) From *Alboche*, by contraction of the word, which Prof. George B. McClellan, of Princeton University, describes as a corruption of *Allemand*. (4) Barrère ("Argot and Slang," London, 1889) treats it as follows: "*Boche, m.* (popular), rake, 'rip,' or 'beard-splitter'—*Tête de boche*, an expression applied to a dull-witted person; literally, wooden-head; also, a German." (5) Warren Blake states, on the authority of Maurice Charles Donnay, the Parisian playwright, that "the word *boche* is not a war-creation" (*Reedy's Mirror*, St. Louis). He continues: "In calling the Prussian invader a *boche* the Frenchman pictures a 'squarehead.' This is no worse than the 'roundhead' of the English Civil War." (6) A Scotsman, writing to *The Spectator* (London, September 4, 1915), traced the word to the Low Latin *boscia, boscium.* Compare Latin *bucca*, "cheek," and French *bouche*, "mouth." From the latter he derived the *boche, bosche*, and *bos* (*bosen*) found in the patois of Picardy, Normandy, and Lower Brittany, but there is reason to believe that these may be related to Modern French *bosse*, a tumor or ulcer.

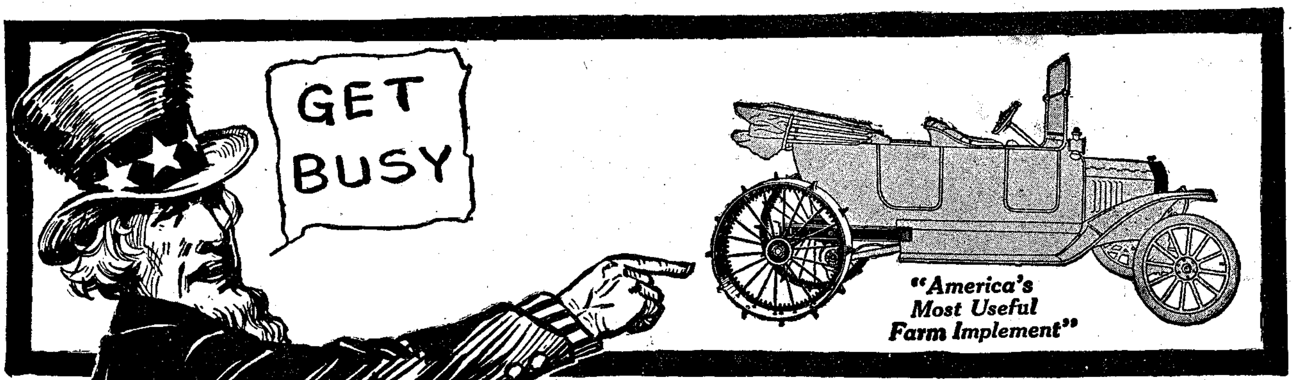
But the Lexicographer believes that (7) Prof. Lazar Sainéanu, of the École des Hautes Études, Paris, found the true source of the word when he maintained in *Le Temps*, of December 22, 1914, that the word is merely an abbreviation of *caboche*, a French word that means "head," but by extension, popularly, "thickhead." Dr. Zeligson, of Metz, and Professor Kiessmann, of Dessau, hold the same view. One of the derivatives of *caboche* is *cabocheur*, which designates "a head-splitter," specifically, "a butcher's assistant who splits the heads of sheep." In support of the *caboche* theory the Lexicographer traces the word to the practises of the followers of Simon Lecoustellier, surnamed *Caboche*, which, by contraction, became *Boche* and *Le Boche.* Lecoustellier was a butcher who lived in Paris at the beginning of the fifteenth century when France was suffering the throes and agonies of both foreign and civil wars. As Simon Caboche he became notorious for outrages that were perpetrated by his followers. The leader of the popular faction which, having been armed by the Duke of Burgundy, started an uprising against the aristocracy in 1412, he allowed his adherents to indulge in the wildest of excesses. Displaying great daring, they captured the Bastile and, flushed with this success, resorted to all forms of violence. Armed bands reached the Dauphin and the Queen and on May 26–27 forced the Government to publish ordinances confirming their aims (?). Then they spread over the country pillaging and plundering, murdering, and committing other fearful atrocities. In Paris alone 3,500 persons were butchered in three days. The Cabocheurs were not finally suppressed until 1422. The present application is as much due to the barbarous deeds perpetrated as to the native slowness of apprehension connotated by "thickhead." (See *Blackwood's Magazine*, December, 1914.)

"H. M. S.," Redding, Conn.—"Can you tell me whether *maple sugar* is properly called 'candy' or 'sugar'?"

The dictionary defines *maple-sugar* as 'Sugar obtained by evaporating the sap of the maple." It is, therefore, a sugar, but sugar may also come under the denomination of "candy," which is defined "sugar or molasses, or both, formed into a confection."

"R. W. W.," Gainesville, Ga.—"Is the following correct? 'It looks *like* it is going to rain.' Can *like* ever be followed by a verb? Isn't it true that *like* is followed by an object only?"

The correct form is: "It looks *as if* it were going to rain." "Like" is used as an adverb in the sense of "in the manner of," the sentence being elliptical; but it is erroneous to use it in the sense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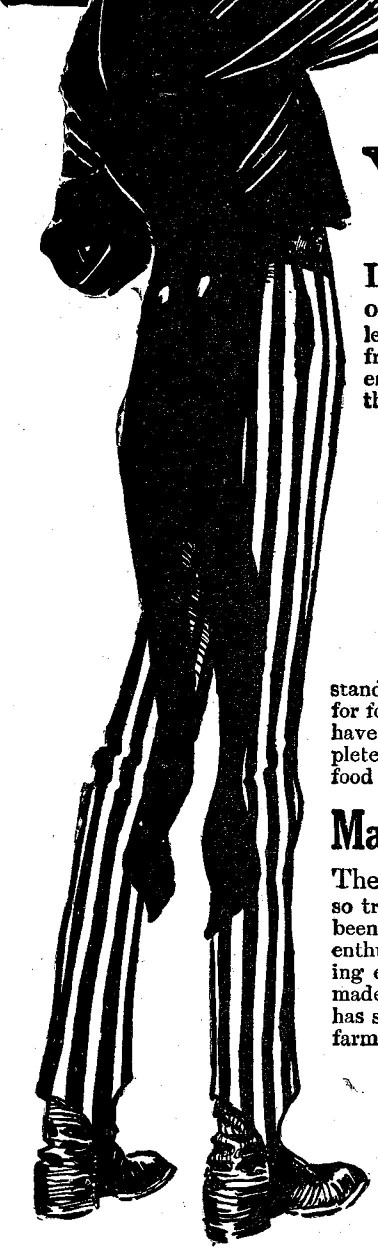

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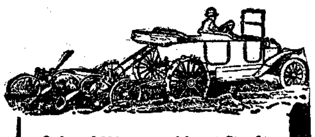
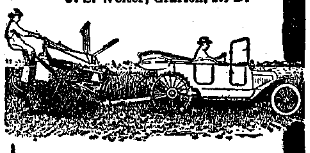
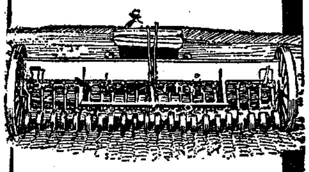


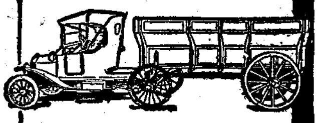
I plowed 190 acres with my Staude at a cost of less than 50 cents an acre. My car is just as good as ever and the engine don't heat. I used about one quart of water a day. I plowed 8 acres a day, where I could only plow 5 acres with 5 horses on the gang. It does the work of six horses and not four.
J. S. Welter, Grafton, N. D.



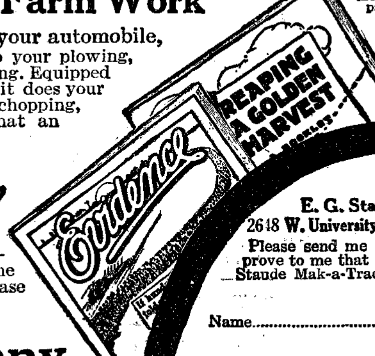
I cut all my wheat, 450 acres, with a Staude Mak-a-Tractor and am plowing 10 acres a day at the present time with a 14 inch gang, and don't have any trouble with it heating and it doesn't damage the car as much as running on the road.
A. Christophorson, Flaxville, Mont.



My Staude Mak-a-Tractor pulled a 14-disc grain drill over 200 acres of newly broken prairie sod, pulled a 3-section harrow over 200 acres and the same drill over 450 acres more land—all newly broken sod. I averaged 2 1/2 acres per hour with the drill. It has proven absolutely satisfactory.
Carl F. Errebo, Garden City, Kan.



I have pulled two 16-inch plows in sod for five hours and 4 tons on the road for eight miles with my Staude Mak-a-Tractor and the engine never boiled. I don't see that it hurts the car and it will do all the company claims.
C. F. HARRIS, Orange Lake, N. Y.



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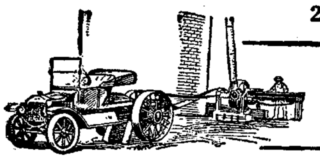
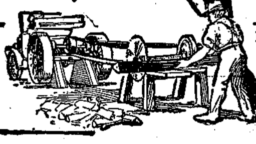
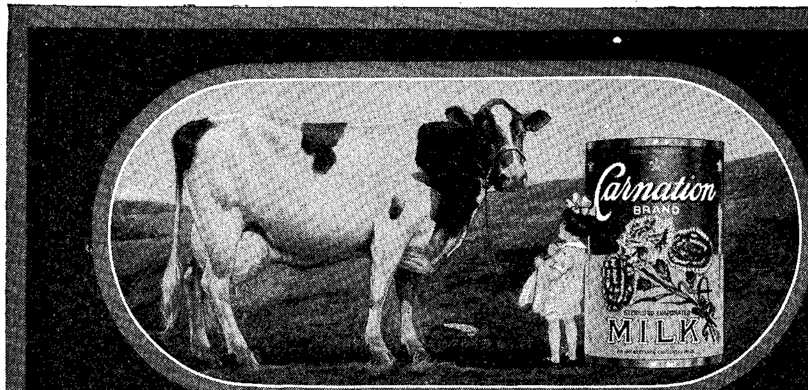


I have got my Staude Mak-a-Tractor belt power attachment at work and it sure is great for sawing wood and grinding feed. Sawed our 40 cords in one day, some as large as 14 inches in diameter and all three men could lift. I say it is great.
Glenn C. Wood, Limaville, Ohio.





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of "as." The last appearance in literature of the word "like" in the sense of "as if" was in 1530.

"L. E. X.," New York, N. Y.—"What can you tell me about the longest words in English? Also, is it true that there is in German a word which is said to have been originated by Bismarck which contains seventy-one letters? Also, I have been told that the Flemings used a word of forty-one letters to indicate the motor-car. If this be true, can you give me the word? Is there a Greek word of one hundred and seventy-six letters, and if so, what is it?"

The word most frequently cited from English literature as the longest word is *honorificabilitudinity*, which is to be found in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," act v, scene 1, line 44, but we owe to the Puritan divine Byfield *incircumscriptibleness*. Dr. Benson is credited with the use of *antidisestablishmentarians*, but it is not found recorded in Murray's "New English Dictionary," and William E. Gladstone with *disestablishmentarianism*, defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, but not recorded in Dr. Murray's great work.

An examination of any treatise on chemistry will provide a pleasant pastime for any one who cares to look through it for long words. The names of chemical compounds are sometimes startling in their length. Examples of these are *paraoxymetamethoxyallylbenzene* and *tetrahydroparamethyloxyquinoline*.

Among modern German words of cumbersome formation is *Schutzengrabenvernichuangautomobile*, which contains thirty-five letters to express what the English indicate by the word *tank* in its military sense. There is also the Turkish Association of Constantinopolitan Bagpipe Makers, which are designated in German by *Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackspfeifenmachergesellschaft*. The word commonly attributed to Bismarck is said to have been the result of his hatred of everything foreign, particularly everything French. For this reason, he offered as a substitute for the word *apothicaire* the term *Gesundheitswiederherstellungsmittelzusammenmischungsverhaltnisskundiger*, which he preferred to *apotheker*.

Concerning the Greek word to which you refer, it is *lepadotemachoselachogaleokranioleipsanodrimupotrimmatosilphiokarabomelitokarakechumenokichlepikossuphophattoperistreralektruonoptokephalliokinklopeleiolagoosiraiobaphetraganopterugon*. This is the name of a dish consisting of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl, and sauces, or, in the vernacular, just plain "hash."

The Flemish word for motor-car is *Snelpaardelooszonderspoorwegpetrolrijtuig*.

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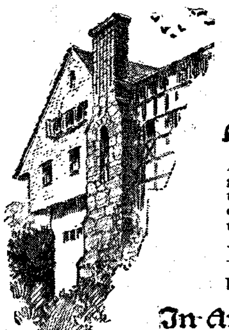

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